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MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES



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A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT



November the 10th, 1952 marks the passage of another year wherein Marines have been arrayed in combat with an enemy of our nation. During this year, as has been true for almost two centuries, men of our Corps have served their country with a measure of valor and loyal devotion that has come to make the word "Marine" a symbol of courage and competent service the world over.

This service to our country—the very reason for which our Corps exists—has not been accomplished without cost. To the memory of the brave Marines who have given up their lives in the mountains and the skies of Korea during this year, we owe a deep and reverent resolution to maintain those high ideals for which they fought and died.

With the memory of their sacrifice in mind, it remains as a solemn trust for every Marine--man, woman, Regular and Reserve--to exert his uttermost to make and keep himself and his Corps ready to meet any challenge which may arise.

And so it is with pride in our accomplishments of the past year, and confidence in our ability to meet the demands of the year to come, that I extend to all Marines--wherever they may be--my heartiest congratulations and sincere best wishes on this, the 177th anniversary of the founding of our beloved Corps.

Lemma C. Shepher Sh.

LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, Jr. General, U.S. Marine Corps Commandant Of The Marine Corps

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THE LEATHERNECK, NOVEMBER, 1952

VOLUME XXXV, NUMBER 11

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FAR EASTERN STAFF, MSqts. Fred G. Braitsch and Harald B. Wells,

SOUND OFF

Edited by TSgt. Elmer Ill

WELCOME TO ENGLAND

As a Londoner who has a genuine affection for America and her citizens and who regularly receives the *Leatherneck* from a Marine friend, I was wondering if you would be so kind as to publish my name and address.

I am extending an invitation that should anyone find him or herself posted to England that I'd be pleased tor a neighborly visit. They are more than welcome to share our fireside and humble fare.

> Very sincerely, Mr. Charles Mudie 28 St. Fillans Rd. Catford

London S. E. 6, England

 We are happy to publish your kind invitation.—Ed.

HELICOPTER

Dear TSgt. Ill:

Could you tell me the weight and speed of the largest Marine Sikorsky troop and cargo helicopter?

Sincerely, William B. Pies Skywater Deer Ranch Spooner, Wisconsin

 Weight of the HRS-1 Sikorsky, with fuel, is 6815 pounds and it cruises at 80 knots. Top speed is 100 knots.—Ed.

2415 or 0015?

Dear Sir:

Being a Forward Observer for an 81-mm. mortar platoon on the western front of Korea, my buddies and I have

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

APPY birthdays for the Corps often bring historical pageants which are not always performed by happy actors. The gal is a stickler for detail, but this grease paint detail doesn't seem to be welcome duty. Painting by Larry Gaynor.

We focus on one thought...

For a TREAT

instead of a TREATMENT...smoke

Old Gold

Here's today's cigarette picture: No other leading cigarette is less irritating, or easier on the throat, or contains less nicotine than Old Gold. This conclusion was established on evidence by the U. S. Government.





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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 2]

to record all rounds fired. Recently we have had a misunderstanding about the time of day or night when recording rounds expended after midnight.



Some FOs record rounds that go out at 15 minutes after midnight as 0015 and others use 2415. Now, we wonder if you would be so kind as to give us the correct answer to this problem. Which is correct, 2415 or 0015?

Corp. Robert Cleary, USMC 81-mm. Mortar Platoon, F.O. 3d Bn., 7th Marines

FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

 Navy Regulations say 0015 is correct.—Ed.

UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS

Dear Sir:

Recently we had a new man join the section who claims this actually happened: In 1943 a pilot fell from his plane in San Diego and this man and some other boots grabbed a net and caught the pilot (unhurt) on the boot camp parade ground. Also he swears to this one, although no one here has heard of it: A Navy helicopter pilot succeeded in doing a loop in his 'copter and when they didn't believe him he tried again and was killed.

Can you give us the straight dope on these two tales?

> TSgt. Marvin C. Wagoner and 17 others Instrument Repair Section 1st Ordnance Battalion. 1st MarDiv

FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

• We're unable to verify the facts behind the incidents which you mention, but during our search we ran across this startling info: Major Gilbert Percy, while attached to VMF-112 during World War II, had to bail out at 2000 feet after being attacked by Zeros near the Russell Islands.

Somehow, his parachute tailed to open. When he hit the water, he miraculously suffered only a broken pelvis and ankles. Friendly natives picked him up after he had spent 12 hours in the water. Major Percy is still on active duty.

Helicopters can be looped, but we wouldn't care to try it. Tommy Thompson, former Senior Test Pilot for Sikorsky, has done it several times.—Ed.

FOURRAGERE

Dear Sir:

During one of our regular sessions over here in Korea, we were discussing (CONTINUED ON PAGE A)

Subscription Price Increase

Effective with the January, 1953 issue, the subscription rates for the *Leatherneck* will be as follows:

One year \$3.00 Two years 5.50 Three years 7.50

The price of individual magazines will remain at 25¢ per copy.

Except for a short period at the end of World War II, the subscription rate for the *Leatherneck* has been \$2.50 for one year since 1930.

This rate change is made necessary by the great increase in production costs of publishing your 80-page Leatherneck.





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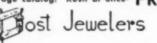


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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

the wearing of the Fourragere (pogeyrope) and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Some fellows say that upon departure from the First Marine Division one is entitled to wear the PUC for 30 days. Some seem to think that the Fourragere may be worn for 30 days



also upon departure from the 5th Marine Regiment.

Will you straighten us out on this matter and if the above statement is true, will you quote the proper author-

> Thank you, Sgt. James E. Merna Corp. Louis Italiano Pfc Ronald W. Clark Pfc Dennis C. Carmody Pfc Richard L. Wade H&S Co., 1st Battalion 5th Marines, 1st MarDiv

FPO. San Francisco, Calif.

 You are not authorized to wear either decoration after transferring from the units you mentioned. However, if a man were a member of either of these outfits when decorated, having actually participated in the action for which cited, he is entitled to wear the decorations for life. The PUC, in this case, is worn with a star.

In order to wear the Fourragere after transfer from the 5th or 6th Marines a man must have been a member of either of these units during World War I. A man, when joining an organitation which rates the PUC, is authorized to wear this decoration, without star, so long as he is a member of the unit .- Ed.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

Sound Off:

A Marine whose original enlistment date was July 12, 1948, received a Good Conduct Medal for the period July 12. 1948, to July 11, 1951. He was later discharged on July 30, 1952, then reenlisted on August 13, 1952.

When does his Good Conduct Medal period commence for his 2nd award-July 24, 1951 or July 25, 1951?

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11!



You Ought to Get a Medal

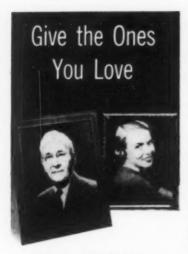
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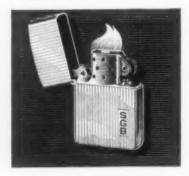




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THE OLD GUNNY SAYS...

HEAR a lot of you men talking about what good diggers them Chinese Commies are—and how hard it is to spot some of their positions. I'm getting a little tired of this line of chatter about how clever the other guy is at camouflage and how hard it is to spot a good enemy target. We always seem to be up against an enemy who knows how to use concealment—but in war after war Marines go on making the same easy targets of themselves because they're too lazy or careless to practice concealment and camouflage.

"If you characters would only get it into your thick skulls; it's just as hard for the enemy as it is for you to hit a target that can't be seen. If you could remember this maybe we'd see less foolishness on the front lines—and fewer stretcher cases coming back.

. . .

"This business of parading around on the skyline is the worst habit you got to break. You aren't being brave when you stand up there in full view of the enemy—anyway it doesn't inspire me! That goes for officers, too. The ones that come up waving maps and binoculars around my OP aren't welcome. 'Hill-top field marshals' can go draw fire someplace else.

"You men have got to learn to move up on high ground and remain on the reverse slope. If you want to go take a look, crawl up to an observation point, and from a prone position, look through some bushes or around the side of a rock. Do just like the book says—and like in Indian movies. You've been taught the right way. It's just being dumb not to do it the right way.

"And another thing, when you're in the lines don't depend on that camouflage helmet cover to conceal you. Use brush or sand bags to break the shape of your weapon. Get out and take a front view of your position. Look at the background behind your hole or emplacement. If you are going to be there long, move some brush and transplant some vegetation to make your diggin's lose shape. Even if the enemy did watch you dig in, you can make that hole disappear in a few nights with a little effort.

"When you do get a position camouflaged then don't go sitting on top of it while you cat and write letters—and don't throw your comic books all around it.

"Of course if your position is a boar's nest' litter of ration boxes and empty beer cans—then arrange them artistically so they add to the general confusion. You can give a gook a hell of a surprise if he attacks a poorly concealed bunker only to be clobbered by a well concealed machine gun firing from beneath a nearby pile of empty 'C' ration cans."



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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 6]

Also, what is the correct entry for page 12 of his new SRB—(24) (25)-Jul51 GCMed Bar (1) 2d award?

It seems that paragraph 20154-2a, MCM is not very explicit on this subject.

MSgt. Nyle H. Hooper, USMC Marine Corps Recruiting Station Kansas City, Missouri

His Good Conduct Medal period starts July 12, 1951 because he reenlisted before a 90-day period had elapsed. The 13 days he was out of the Corps do not count toward the Good Conduct Medal period. Instead of giving him his second award on July 11, 1954, you would add the 13 days and make the award on July 24, 1954. His third award (2d bar) period would then commence on July 25, 1954. (Reference: NavPers 15790, page 26, column 2.)—Ed.

RESERVE QUESTIONS

Gentlemen:

Would you please answer the below questions for us?

(1) As selective service personnel who entered the Corps after June of 1951, do we serve six years Reserve time after our two-year hitch? If so, how much active and how much inactive time?

(2) While in the Reserve, must we attend weekly training hours-for in-



stance, two hours once a week or month? Do we attend such Reserve meetings at the nearest Naval or Marine Reserve station and if we live a great distance from this station, are we allowed expenses or traveling money?

(3) Are we obligated to keep our issue of military clothing after our present 24-month tour of duty or can we expect another full issue if recalled to active duty? What are the laws on clothing governing us?

(4) Our present ranks are temporary. If recalled to active duty would we hold our last rank—that which we held upon completing 24 months of duty?

It would be of great assistance to us and to many of the thousands of loyal selective service Marines if you would



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SOUND OFF (cont.)

publish detailed answers to the above questions.

Our sincere thanks, Three Michigan Marine S.S. men Names withheld by request

(1) As the law now stands, you will serve two years on active duty. Since you are obligated to serve six additional years in the Inactive Reserve, you are subject to call if Congress should declare a national emergency or war.

(2) You will not be placed in an Organized Reserve unit, which meets weekly, unless you so desire.

(3) A new issue of clothing is authorized for each four-year enlistment. In order to rate a complete issue, a man must be out of the Corps more than 90 days between enlistments. In your case, as an Inactive Reservist, it you stay out longer than 90 days you will be given another full issue of clothing. Organized Reserves are issued clothing to be worn during training periods. It they are called to active duty, a clothing record book accompanies them to their first duty station where their authorized additional clothing is issued.

(4) As long as a man is a member of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve he will retain the rank he held at the time he was placed on inactive duty. In your case, however, if you do not reenlist in the Inactive Reserve after your six year compulsory Reserve hitch, your rank will be lost.—Ed.

BRASS CASINGS

Dear Sir:

In a recent issue of the Leatherneck, I believe you put out the word that it was permissible to send spent brass



back Stateside, provided that the sender received written clearance from his unit commander.

Would you please publish that word again or send something along to substantiate it?

Several men in my platoon desire to send spent 90s home for table lamps, etc. Some of them have already started cutting designs and patterns in the brass and are doing a fine job. They will appreciate your assistance,

Thank you very much.

Fraternally yours,
2d Lt. Michael L. McAdams, USMC
Co. "D", 1st Tank Battalion
1st Marine Division

FPO, San Francisco, Calif.
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Hurst, 24 C St., Bonne Terre, Mo., would like to hear from anyone who knew their son, Army Pfc Charles M. Hurst, in Korea. He was reported missing in action on Sept. 11, 1950.

Sgt. Leonard J. Maffioli, H&S Co. SuppArmsTrngRegt.. T&R Command, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif. would like to contact John "D" Grant, who served with the 4th Motor Transport Bn., 4th Mar. Div., from 1943 to 1945, or anyone knowing his present whereabouts. 0 0 0

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Nickel, 1552 E. Troy Ave., Indianapolis 3, Ind., wish to contact Chaplain "Hank" Austin, who served with the 1st Mar. Div., or anyone knowing his whereabouts. 0 0 0

SSgt. June C. Salt, MCRDep, Parris Island, S. C. desires information on the whereabouts of Jack (Lucky) Jackson of Pittsburgh, Pa. Last known duty station was at Camp Lejeune in 1945-46. He is now believed to be married and residing on the West Coast.

Pfc William F. Springer, MB, U.S.F.A. Navy 3923, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif. would like to hear from either Pfc James Rasmussen, last known to be stationed at Camp Del Mar, or Pfc Wayne Merchant, last known to be at Loma Point.

Mrs. Carey E. Puckett, Route 1, Puckett, Mississippi, would like to hear from the Marine who sent the billfold belonging to her son, Pfc James D. Puckett. He was killed in Korea in November, 1950. She would also like to hear from Joe Sloan, James Berrille, Robert F. Robbins, "Frenchie", or anyone who served with her son at Hagaru.

Pvt. Henry V. Flores, Wpns. Co., HMG, 2nd Bn., 1st Marines, 1st Mar. Div., FMF, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif. would like to know the present whereabouts of Arnold Cavazos whom he served with in Tent Camp No. 1, Camp Pendleton in 1951. . . .

Mrs. Ruby M. Wall, 409-A North Apple St., Gastonia, N. C. would like to hear from anyone who served with her brother, Pfc William A. McGinnis, reportedly killed in action July 29, 1952 while serving with "F" Co., 1st Marines, 1st Mar. Div. in Korea.

Miss Diana Diederich, Tappan, N. Y., would like to correspond with anyone who served with Pfc Harold M. Diederich, reportedly killed in action while serving with "H" Btry. 3rd Bn., 11th Marines in Korea, June 24, 1952. 0 0

Former Marine Charles Robinson, Box 139, Ventura. Calif. would like to hear from anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Pete De LaCorte, believed to be serving with the 1st Mar. Div. in Korea.

Corp. John C. Dorosk, Ser. Co., 7th Engr. Bn., FMF, Camp Pendleton, California, would like to hear from Pfc John M. Gorrie, Jr. His last known address was 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, First Marine Division.

Mrs. Frances Bradley, 2715 TB Hospital, Hamilton Rd., Nashville, Tennessee, would like to hear from buddies of her son, J. L. Bradley, Jr., who died at Oceanside, Calif., last April,

Lt. C. G. Kohl, Jr., 1114 Vance Ave., Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, wishes to contact Corp. John Radaynski of Syracuse, New York. He also would like to hear from Lt. Billings, Sgt. McVickers and others who served with him in Korea in the 3rd Bn., 5th Marines.

Alfonso Ivora, "I" Co., 3rd Bn., 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Div., Camp Pendleton, California, wishes to contact Lt. Paul E. Godfrey who is believed to be stationed at Camp Pendleton.

Maude E. Childress, 1857 Spaulding Rd., Monroe, Michigan, wishes to contact Victor C. Kvietkus, who served as a DI at Parris Island in 1949-1950 or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

0 0 0

Sgt. John W. Durbin, Commander, East Coast Island Defense Element, Box "A", Navy 3242, FPO San Francisco. California, wishes to contact SSgt. W. C. Nowell who served with him in Wpns, Trng. Bn., Parris Island.

Mrs. I. Midvett, 575 San Bruno Ave., San Francisco, Calif. would like to correspond with any buddies of her son, Pfc William A. Midyett, reportedly killed in action in Korea while serving with "B" Co., 11th Marines.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 69)



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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 12]

 We repeat: There is no Headquarters, Marine Corps directive against sending empty casings back to the States. However, local regulations may be in effect. As long as the shipment passes intelligence censorship and postal regulations there is no reason why it can't be sent home. It is advisable for you to get a signed statement from your local CO stating that the brass passes censorship and postal regulations. U. S. brass is the responsibility of local COs. They determine the disposition of empty casings.─Ed.

BATTLE STARS

Dear Sir:

Some time ago, we had an argument in my section discussing ribbons and battle stars that go with the Korean ribbon. The argument was that anyone



that came to Korea after November. 1951 up to the present date, rates two battle stars. If so, please square us away on this argument.

Sgt. Daniel Wells, USMC Wpns. Co., 2d Bn. 7th Marines 1st Marine Division

FPO. San Francisco, Calif.

 At this writing, according to CNO Dispatch 141759Z, you rate one battle star for serving in Korea after November, 1951.—Ed.

CHOSIN RESERVOIR

Sir:

I have just recently started receiving Leatherneck. I was wondering if you have published a previous issue telling of the 7th Army Division's part in the withdrawal from the Chosin Reservoir with the First Marine Division.

I have just read a recent issue of Esquire with an article entitled, "Them Marines," mentioning the Marines and their fighting withdrawal from Chosin to Hamhung. A month later Esquire printed letters to the editor from members of the Army Seventh Division and Paratroopers, blasting the Marines in regard to the withdrawal as well as the entire article in general.

They stated that the Seventh spearheaded the Marines' drive to the sea (CONTINUED ON PAGE 48)



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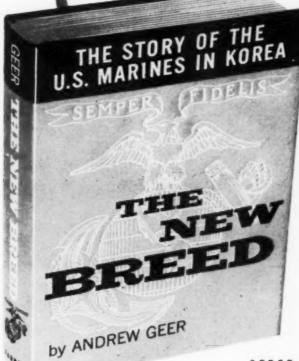
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Foreword by Major Gen. O. P. Smith, U.S.M.C.

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(The author is donating all royalties on this book to the First Marine Division Education Fund for the children of Marines.)

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THE IN KOREA

HE FLEET MARINES in
Korea on November 10th,
1951, celebrated the Marine
Corps Birthday with a joint airground party—in the front lines. The
enemy North Koreans facing the First
Marine Division (reinforced by the

Marine Division (reinforced by the 1st Korean Marine Corps Regiment) were the invited and unhonored guests. Pilots of most of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, led by their commander, Major General Christi: n F. Schilt, gave the guests their party prize; a concentrated air strike on enemy held hills forward of the Marine lines. While Major General Gerald C. Thomas' First Division Marines ate cake, they cheered their airmen team-

For many of the front line "crunchers" the close air support strike by Marine aircraft was an all too rare spectacle. It was a way to clobber the enemy that could be seen, it could be heard, it could be felt by the Marines dug in on Hills 884, 812 and 854—and it was a fine birthday present.

mates

The First Marine Division had been fighting on the East Central front as part of X U.S. Army Corps since May of 1951. It had advanted many rugged miles in May and June. Two months were passed in Corps reserve, then the bloody September offensive up the Soyang-Gang valley eventually ground to a halt on some steep hill positions which looked good to defend while the truce talks at Panmunjom tried to



by Lt. Col. James A. Donovan, Jr.



High quality performances by Marine aircraft, flying from both land bases and carriers, continued to give

convincing proof of the effectiveness and versatility of Marine aviation. Close air support again paid off

settle things. The First Division Marines of September. 1951, were chewing up North Korean regiments at such a rate they felt quite capable of rolling north a few more miles and really giving the Commies something to talk about. But the word in the fall of 1951 all along the Eighth Army front was: to develop strong defensive positions (don't be too tough with the enemy, he may be ready to quit) and prepare for another grim, cold winter.

This business of digging in defenses was something fairly rare in the Marines' book. Not since Guadalcanal had Marines taken up the art of serious digging and field fortification. It was a bit beneath the dignity of an outfit noted for hard charging assault and slit trenches only four inches deep. But digging and building bunkers was

good exercise and a handy way to keep warm. Soon the "line" was a series of gun emplacements, reinforced bunkers, communications trenches, and observation posts. Miles of barbed wire woven in front of positions helped make the Marine sector of the 145mile Eighth Army line as tight and tough as could be found. Southbound enemy traffic ceased in that part of Korea.

While the ground Marines were digging in and preparing for winter in the trenches, the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing continued to fly a good 25 percent of the strikes in the Air Force interdiction program. The Wing had been under the operational control of Fifth Air Force since January, 1951, following the Hungnam redeployment. The high quality performance of Marine aircraft flying from both land



FMF IN KOREA (cont.)

bases and carriers continued to provide convincing evidence of the versatile effectiveness of Marine aviation. Although the Wing wasn't able to give the Division the amount of close support normal in an amphibious operation, it was able to display its wares and ability to the rest of Eighth Army, as well as to the Communist enemy. Whether in close support, rail cutting, bridge busting, deep strikes, or night interdiction. Marine pilots were noted all over Korea for their ability to get down on the deck and deliver bombs and rockets where they would do the most good.

In September, 1951, the Marine Corps had introduced the transport helicopter to the Korea War. There followed a series of highly successful supply lifts and troop movements by the helicopters of HMR-161 which was in support of the First Marine Division. The Marine Corps had been developing the helicopter and evolving theories on its possible effectiveness for amphibious operations. The fall and winter of 1951-52 saw the new military craft tested and evaluated for many of the functions in which Marine planners had foreseen it. Each month saw an increase in the scale of helicopter operations. The 'copters were particularly valuable for lifting troops and supplies up to Hill 884 on the Division's right flank-as any Korea vet who had to climb that high one will attest.



Photo by MSot, Roy E. Olund

Developed by the Marine Corps for landing operations, the helicopter proved itself in Korea by successfully air-lifting both men and supplies

Although the Marine sector was in one of the coldest areas of Korea and the furthest north of any American unit, the winter weather of 1951-52 did not take the toll of Marines it exacted the previous year at Chosin. Winter clothing was well on the way to Korea Marines by late summer and issues were made in plenty of time to meet the weather. A new and welcome item was a Marine Corps developed thermos boot which was issued to all hands. This insulated rubber boot practically eliminated frost-bitten feet last winter and, like long handled underwear, now appears to be a permanent member of the Marine winter wardrobe.

Although life at its best on the icy hilltops was not soft, personnel bunkers and shelters dug into the hillsides and heated a bit, made infantry existence tolerable. Then of course there were always a few patrols to keep a man warm after a chilling tour on watch.

The supporting units in the Division had it pretty well made. A few miles from the front tent camps were developed, galleys had decks, heads and showers eventually almost equaled the facilities of Tent Camp No. 2 at Pendleton. Even the infantry, when in reserve, had Camp Tripoli about 20 miles from the front at Wontong-Ni where training and camp routine went on at a great pace. It was sometimes a relief to get back on the line.

Then, of course, there was the chow, Never in any war have American troops eaten as well as in Korea during the past year. The supply of food has been good, and it is well prepared. An indication of its effect: almost every mess in the Division boasts that it is the "best." A reasonable amount of beer and "Class VI" was also on hand to help while away the long winter nights. (Of course, only for the men with mother's permission.)

Combat operations during the winter months consisted mainly of reconnaissance and combat patrols, sniper



Marines beat Korea's cold weather last year by wearing experimental "cold bars." Recently developed thermos boots minimized frostbite



Supporting elements of the 1st Marine Division are now able to shower within the very shadow of the front lines. Showers run 24 hours a day

firing, night ambushes, and the intermittent salvos of the 11th Marines harassing and interdiction artillery fires. The enemy responded with (in the jargon of Korea) "probes"-sometimes called patrols and raids. He also reacted with artillery and mortar fire which by March increased to a respectable average of "incoming" each day. Marine casualties remained light while sheltered in their winter holes.

Suddenly, in March the word was out that the Division was to pack up; move bag, baggage, tent decks, and collapsible heads-the whole lash-upover to I Corps. It seemed, among other reasons, that the strong natural defensive positions which the Marines had so diligently developed in X Corps did not do justice to the First Marine Division's hard charging reputation. General Van Fleet, Commanding Eighth Army, wanted the Marines to be in a hotter, more "important" sector. Such a sector was in I Corps, astride the historic invasion path north of Seoul. It suited the Marines fine. The spring offensive season was approaching. Besides, they were tired of looking at the bleak hills of the Soyang-Gang valley.

The First Marine Division was instructed to relieve the First ROK Division and take over the new defensive sector by I April. The Division received its movement order from X Corps on 16 March. On 17 March the first units began to move. By 25 March, Major General John T. Selden, who had been commanding the Division since 11 January, took over responsibility for the new sector.

The movement itself, although administrative in nature-was quite an event in Marine history. The Division was moved mainly by motor march and across the rear of several Army Corps for a distance of about 180 miles. It was relieved on the lines by Republic of Korea troops, to whom it gladly turned over the North Korean enemy members of the 1 and III NK Corps. The Marines in turn relieved a ROK division and inherited their old enemies the Chinese Communists. Over 400 two-and-a-half ton trucks shuttled back and forth across Korea for some days carrying the vast amounts of supplies, equipment, and assorted gear collected by the Division during its Army-style campaigning. In fact, over 5800 truck londs of men and equipment were moved to I Corps during the transfer.

Upon arrival in the new sector the Division went to work organizing the area for a proper defense-Marine style. At the time of arrival there appeared to be some doubt if the war were going on in that part of Korea; Korean natives were busy farming between the opposing front lines. The Marine Division soon put a stop to that. Natives were removed, "no man's land" was cleared for action, outposts were pushed out, and Marine style artillery fire let the Chinamen know they had some new competition.

April was devoted to organizing and actively defending this new line. This is essentially the same defensive sector the First Marine Division occupies at present. It is a wide zone of responsibility. The terrain is considerably less rugged than it had been in X Corps-and it is correspondingly less easy to organize for defense. The hills are smaller in this new area, the terrain is more open to maneuver, there are more rivers to contend with, and there are also more roads. These features can be both an asset and a liability to the defenders.

Without revealing too much of the

TURN PAGE



Never in any war have Marines eaten so well as they have in Korea during the past year. Cooks have gone all-out to provide hot chow

FMF IN KOREA (cont.)

tactical situation as the Marines found it in I Corps, we can say that they were happy to have the rugged and dependable First Commonwealth Division on their flank.

Enemy units facing the Division in April were elements of the CCF Armies whose total front line combat strength was estimated at considerably more than the Marines'. They eventually also revealed a relatively large artillery strength.

The Marines lost no time in tangling with these characters and within the limitations of the general situation the Division has maintained an aggressive posture. Patrols and raids have been executed regularly across the entire sector. Nightly ambushes attempt to



Photo by MSgt, Roy E. Olund

Personnel bunkers and shelters, dug into hillsides and heated a bit, make existence tolerable. Even so, life on the icy hilltops isn't soft



Marine M-46 tanks, with their devastatingly accurate 90-mm guns, have systematically worked over all types of Communist targets in Korea

Chinamen moving freely within sight of each other on the north and south side of Panmunjom while their buddies fight furiously a few miles off to the flanks. One welcome feature is the Panmunjom light beacon which sends its white beam up into the sky each night and gives Marine patrols snooping into no man's land a dependable guide.

In May the situation permitted the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, commanded by Brigadier General Clayton C. Jerome since 11 April, to give an increased amount of close air support to the Division. The Marine fliers acting as Forward Air Controllers with the battalions along the front were glad to get the added practice. The pilots were glad to work with their friends on the

bag talkative prisoners-or clobber an enemy probe.

As they had done in X Corps all winter, Marine tankers moved their big M46s with the 90-mm, guns up into the front lines and systematically destroyed all visible enemy positions within range. The Chinese have proved to be as good diggers as were the North Koreans. They have developed extensive trench systems and field fortifications facing the Marines. They also stay pretty well under cover during daylight and come out to work at night.

An unusual restriction is imposed upon the Marines' tactical freedom by the Truce Talk neutral zone which extends into the middle of their lines. The area limits some artillery and air support for the Marines. It also presents the odd situation of Marines and



USMC Photo

Placid rivers become swollen torrents during Korean rainy season. Bridges wash out, roads flood, bunkers collapse and action bogs down ground again. The "ground pounders" were glad to see the Marine planes digging into the enemy reverse slope positions. In fact, everyone concerned, except the CCF, was happy.

A Marine Corps developed body armor made its appearance on the front lines during the past year. It weights a bit over seven pounds but the overburdened infantryman was happy to add it to his load when he witnessed its effectiveness. Many serious wounds have been prevented and lives saved by the armor.

The summer months of 1952 saw the First Marine Division swelter in the dust and heat of June and July. In August the rains came. Everyone had been expecting the rains with some curiosity. The Korean rainy season lived up to its reputation in the Marines' area. Placid rivers became swollen torrents, bridges washed out, roads flooded, bunkers collapsed—in short, it was damn damp. Of course there was the mud too—but mud has become a normal part of soldiering; Marines live with mud in all their wars.

Operations during the summer up until the time of Bunker Hill continued on pretty much the same routine. Patrols and ambushes were schedule regularly. There were a few good-siz d raids on enemy positions. The 11th Marines fired their daily counter battery and gave the infantry their usual dependable support. The enemy in turn sent enough "incoming" to keep most forward units busy filling sand bags.

The Bunker Hill battles in August stirred up some excitement. In fact the Marines even made the newspapers for a few days. Then the veil of censorship dropped again-but not until the story was out that elements of the First Marines had moved out and with some clever maneuvering had seized a dominating hill out forward of their main line. The Chinese were chagrined. Not only had they lost a hill that they liked but they had lost "face" almost within sight of the Talk tents at Panmunjom. Before the show was over their face wasn't all they lost. The First Marines decided to stick on what became known to the world as Bunker Hill and during the following days and nights the Marines destroyed at least a regiment of Chinamen who had been ordered to retake that hill. Marines aren't accustomed to being shoved around by Chinese Communists. That was demonstrated at Chosin. The First Marine Division, commanded by Major General Edwin C. Pollock, USMC. still holds Bunker Hill at the time of this writing.

Many friends and fans of the First Marine Division don't realize that it has had, since March. 1951. a Korean Marine Corps Regiment fighting along-TURN PAGE



The Korean Marine Corps Regiment has fought valiantly alongside its American allies. The enemy heard, and felt, these KMC howitzers



Not since the 'Canal had Marines taken up the art of serious digging in and building field fortifications. In Korea, they turned to in a hurry





side the three Marine infantry regiments. It's an outfit of which all U. S. Marines can be proud. It has been organized and trained pretty much along U. S. Marine Corps lines. U. S. Marines have been working with the Korean Marines in a liaison and advisory capacity since the time of the Inchon landings when the First Marine Division initially had Korean Marines attached. The fact that the Korean Marine Regiment has been in the front line during the entire past year speaks well for the high regard First Marine Division men have for these fine troops. The KMCs have adopted all the pride and esprit that comes with the title "Marine"-and the First Marine Division is glad to have them aboard.

There are other U. S. Marines and Korean Marines working together on many of the islands off both the east and west coasts of North Korea. Because of security let us merely say that those Marines are also well teamed.

While the strange Korea war drags wearily on, it might seem that the Marine air-ground team out there has been long lost from salt winds and hard charging amphibious operations. However let no comrade Communist think for a minute that because the Marines are learning to dig deep trenches that they are also forgetting their main business.

The First Marine Division, reinforced by its Korean Marine allies, supported by the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, and its friends of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, is a magnificent fighting organization. Although far from the beach for almost two years, it has been a proud member of Eighth Army and has carried out its varied missions with spirit and determination. Everyone in Korea knows that the First Marine Division is tough and dependable. It will always uphold its reputation.

By the same token the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing under the operational control of Fifth Air Force has set the standard for close air support in the Korea War. Marine fliers, many of them Reserves, have demonstrated precision flying and high quality performance in everything from jets to tired old Corsairs and flimsy observation craft.

The many thousands of Marines who have already served on the Marine airground team in Korea can be proud of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing and the j First Marine Division today. END



Photo by Corp. Robert Wilson
Constant alertness and preparedness are necessary if
lives are to be saved and valuable real estate held



U. S. Marines have been working with the Korean Marines in a liaison capacity since Inchon landing



The truce talk neutral zone extends into the middle of the Marines' lines, imposing an unusual and unique limit on their military movements



JOHN By MSgt. R. B. Morrisey ANNUERSARY



Photo by SSgt. Eugene A. Fare

Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. receives oath from JAG Adm. George Russell. Gen. Clifton B. Cates and SecNav. Dan A. Kimball witness



Official USN Photo

The Third Division, shown here in a landing demonstration, joined the FMF, swelling it to three full divisions for the first time since WWII

HERE'LL BE ICING on a lot of swords on November 10th when the United States Marine Corps celebrates its birthday and places in the archives of time another annual chapter in the history of freedom. Cakes will be bigger, too; 177 candles will proudly symbolize the Corps' unsurpassed and seldom equalled military record.

The accomplishments of the Marines serving with the United Nations forces are a matter of permanent public record but the Corps' anniversary highlights can, by no means, be restricted to the hills and rice paddies of Korea. The Korean action is a job Marines are doing but it's only a very important part of the big picture; here's the rest:

Marine Corps strength during the past year soared to a new high, unequalled since World War II demobilization was completed in December, 1946. The top month, March of this year, showed a combined officer and enlisted total of more than 243,000. This peak figure decreased a bit and levelled off in succeeding months due to the termination of two important programs: Reserve release and selective service induction. Essentially, all Reservists who wanted to get out were returned to inactive duty by the end of June, 1952. At that time, the Marine Corps also halted inductions because it had completed the major portion of its build-up to authorized strength.

Along with the increase in personnel came the addition to the Corps' Fleet Marine Force of a new division and another air wing. The 3d Marine Brigade provided the framework for the division and in January of this year the brigade was redesignated the Third Marine Division at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton. The establishment of a new Division marks the first time since the major World War demobilization that the Corps has maintained more than two FMF units of division size.



Third Marine Air Wing, reactivated for the first time since the war, will call Miami "home." Old sign comes off the gate of new post

promotion "cycles," or allocations, made by the Corps during that period give a fairly accurate picture. In December, 1951, the cycle authorized nearly 60,000 enlisted promotions; last March, the figure edged another 59,000; in June came an additional 49,000 in round numbers. Another sizeable allocation is expected this December.

It should be noted that the cycle figures overlap. All of the promotions authorized for a cycle were not made due to insufficiency of eligible personnel, and were carried over and included in subsequent cycles. The figures stated include only promotions to the rank of corporal and above. Advancement to Private First Class is still automatic upon successful completion of a certain prescribed period of service.

The total of officer promotions for the period concerned appears meager in comparison to the enlisted figures, but in consideration of the small number of officers in the Corps as compared to enlisted strength, the total of 6483 promotions becomes impressive. And like the enlisted promotions were made in all ranks, including warrant officer through major general.

TURN PAGE

The Third Marine Aircraft Wing was commissioned in February at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point. As fast as facilities were available, the new Wing, then composed of only initially required squadrons, moved to Miami, Fla., where the Naval Air Station had been redesignated a Marine Corps Air Station. Again, this commissioning marks the first time since World War II that the Corps has had more than two such air wings.

Indicative of another important phase of Marine Corps progressiveness during the past year is smoke—lots of smoke! It's the harmless type, however, from thousands of cigars traditionally denoting promotions. The number of newly-acquired stripes, bars, leaves, eagles and stars is impressive; no rank was left "behind the door" when promotions were passed out. They began with private to Pfc and went on to include an appointment to four-star general.

It would be more than difficult to nail down the exact number of enlisted Marines promoted between November of last year and this writing, but the



Photo by TSgt. Frank Sewel

Frontline Marines in Korea don new thermos boots which were used extensively by USMC last winter to prevent the repetition of frostbite

The number of newly-acquired stripes, bars, leaves, eagles and stars is impressive. No rank was "behind the door" on promotions



Photo by TSat, Robert F. Wheeler Women Marines, for the first time in history, got their own blues this year. Complete wardrobe is redesigned with emphasis on femininity

lishes a limit on the number of officers in grades above first lieutenant which each Service may have on duty in the final quarter of this fiscal year or after next April. For some officers of the other Services this may necessitate a reduction in rank. The Marine Corps. however, has indicated that it will not be forced to make any demotions, but Marine officer promotions in the grades concerned will be slowed down through June 30 of next year.

Other new legislation passed during the year also merits mention. Some of it affects the Corps as a whole, while the rest is aimed at the individual Marine. Foremost is the "Marine Bill" which provides that the Corps will have not less than three divisions and three air wings, although they need not be maintained at full combat strength. It places a peacetime maximum of 400,000 officers and men in the Corps. In addition, the bill states that the Commandant of the Marine Corps will meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and will have "co-equal status" with them whenever the high-level group discusses matters directly concerning the Marine Corps.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act, hailed as the "Magna Charta" of Reserve forces, won congressional and presidential approval, too, and will virtually become law next January 1. The Bill makes uniform many rights and obligations of Reservists of all the Armed Forces and gives combat veterans a "break" in the event that mobilization ever again becomes necessary.

Of importance to individual Marines are the K-Vet Bill, and bills providing

Officers given the promotion nod by boards convened throughout the year include inactive Reservists as well as extended active duty Reservists and Regulars. Reserve officers on EAD at the time regular boards met were considered by those boards, if eligible for promotion.

Not included in the officer promotion picture were the commissions to the rank of second lieutenant of approximately 1,500 meritorious Marines. About 300 have been given permanent Reserve commissions, under one program, while the remainder have received temporary commissions. The 1,500 figure has been extended to include 225 temporary second lieutenant selections authorized for a board in session at Marine Headquarters as this is being written.

The so-called "Davis Rider" in the Fiscal 1953 military appropriations bill will have some effect on Marine officer promotions. Summarily, the rider estab-



Marine patrol, wearing new body armor, heads down a dirt road in Korea. Combat troops have given stamp of approval to new protection a pay raise and combat pay. They represent money in the pocket. K-Vet Bill closely parallels the World War II GI Bill. It offers essentially the same training, educational, and loan benefits, as well as mustering-out pay for all with the rank of captain and below who served during the Korean emergency. The boost in base pay and allowances is labelled a cost-of-living measure and amounts to an increase of four percent in base pay and 14 percent in quarters and subsistence allowances. Combat pay of \$45 a month, retroactive to the beginning of the Korean conflict, was legislated just a few months ago.

The President found it necessary to extend enlistments an additional nine months if they become due to expire between last July 1, and June 30, next year. The nine-month period, however, is a maximum, and the Marine Corps has set up a decreasing schedule of service permitting a shorter period of involuntary extension.

This year, the President also appointed a new boss for the Corps. General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., on January 1, 1952, became the Corps' 20th Commandant, succeeding General C. B. Cates. His appointment calls for a four-year term as head of the Marines and with it came the fourth star, commensurate with his new office. The general served as Assistant Commandant and Chief of Staff to Generals Vandegrift and Cates from November, 1946, to April, 1948, after which he took command of FMF Pac. He was serving in this latter capacity when appointed to his present office

Shortly after the new Commandant took over, he established the general staff system for the first time at Headquarters Marine Corps. This administrative revamping permits decentralization, a speed-up in the flow of work. and assures a more detailed and personal approach to all matters under consideration. It also relieves the concentration of work and pressure on the Commandant

Firsts? The Corps has indeed had a good share of them this anniversary year. Take uniforms and equipment, for example. Woman Marines, for the first time in the Corps' history, unveiled their own dress blue uniform, a close facsimile of the one made world-famous by male Marines. And Marine distaffs went even further; their whole wardrobe of six outfits was redesigned with the emphasis on femininity.

On the first of July male Marines began paying less for some 35 individual clothing items as the result of a slash of about 15 percent in overall garment costs. The biggest price cuts were on woolen and leather items. Corresponding reductions in allowance rates went along with decreased cost.



Comprising the largest military contingent yet to participate in atom bomb tests, 2100 Marines watched the big blast from nearby foxholes

Popularity of a new item of wearing apparel for Marines zoomed almost overnight as it became apparent that this item is every bit as effective as it was expected to be. It's the Corps' new lightweight body armor, developed in a Naval medical research laboratory at Camp Lejeune. The nylon and fiberglass vest was demonstrated for the public for the first time in March. It had already been tried in Korea and had passed its initial tests.

Since then, Marines in Korea have put their whole-hearted stamp of approval on the garment. It has proved itself capable of reducing combat wounds by more than two-thirds, according to top medical officers with the Marines. The U.S. Army recently ordered an immediate 25,000.

The "thermos" boot, a new insulated rubber boot was put to use by Marines in Korea as the last bitter Korean winter began to envelop them. Replacing the shocpac, the new footgear operates on the principle of sealed insulation similar to the thermos bottle. Repetition of frostbite, a crippling enemy during the first winter in Korea, was prevented. In fact, no frostbite has been reported by wearers of the new boot. Unexpectedly, it produced another benefit. The First Marine Division officially reported verified cases where the boots saved men from having their feet permanently maimed by land mines and other explosives.

Speaking of explosions, a whopper was witnessed by some 2100 Marines last May. Comprising the largest military contingent yet to participate in such tests, the Marines saw the devastating power of an atomic explosion. Then, as the atomic cloud mushroomed overhead, they charged forward from their foxholes and other combat entrenchments toward the tactical "objective." Marine participation in the

CORPS ANNIVERSARY (cont.)



Photo by TSgt. J. Weiser, Jr.

A 155-mm howitzer, belonging to an Organized Marine Reserve outfit, booms out its message of death during Reserve maneuvers this year

developed from a paper plan into a rapidly swelling ready force. Although the first Organized Marine Reserve post-mobilization ground unit was reactivated only a little more than a year ago, there are today nearly 200 such units active, with more to come.

A full-scale annual field training program was restored this summer for Marine Reservists, both Organized and Volunteer. It was the first since the outbreak of Korean hostilities and the necessary mobilization of most of the USMCR. The Marine Air Reserve has the same number of squadrons in the same locations as before the Korea action. These air units of week-end warriors are steadily building up to T/O strength.

Some Reservists have exchanged one "R" for another. A program whereby enlisted Reservists in all ranks can transfer to the Regulars has been in effect for sometime. More than 4000 enlisted have made the move. A similar program for the integration of approximately 1000 Reserve and temporary officers in all ranks, second lieutenant through colonel, is now in progress. A special board in session at Marine

Full-scale annual field training for Reservists was restored.

Atom warfare was new experience for Marines at Desert Rock blast

"Desert Rock Four" operation marked the 16th atomic explosion at the Nevada Proving Grounds.

Atomic warfare was a new experience for the men but they took it in stride. Speculations and opinions about the bomb's effects, however, caused a few cases of jitters, particularly since the test was postponed twice before it finally came off.

In fact, it threw a fright into two Marines in camp even before the bomb was detonated. Arising from the night's sleep, these particular two dressed in preparation for another day. Suddenly, one found that his feet were "swollen" and immediately chalked it up to radioactivity. Almost simultaneously, the other Marine made a similarly alarming discovery. His feet had "shrunk." It must be radioactivity, they decided.

Both took off at high port to report the malady and check in at sickbay. When they finished explaining the dreadful circumstances to their sergeant, however, a new and not so serious light was thrown on the situation. The two confused Marines had accidentally put on each other's shoes. In the past year the Reserve has

Photo by Carp. Dan L. Bible

Realistic training was given Reservists this summer during their annual maneuvers. This was the first full scale training since the Korean War

Headquarters had already announced selection of two coloneis. 28 lieutenant colonels, 107 majors, 166 captains, and eight women officers at the time this was written.

In Marine aviation it's a "fortieth" instead of a "first" which makes news this year. Today's mighty Marine air arm celebrated its 40th birthday in May. The close air support tactics developed by the flying Marines over the years is paying daily dividends in Korea where Marine squadrons are playing a major role in United Nations air activities.

For 177 years there has been no shortage of individual heroism on the part of fighting Marines; there's still an abundance. To date, 26 Medals of Honor have been approved for award to Marines for gallantry and courage in Korea combat. In all, some 13,000 personal decorations for combat heroism have been earned by Marines since the first Marine units debarked at

The "old Corps" revived the past and



been earned by Marines since the initial units disembarked at Pusan



at the same time shook hands with the "new Corps" during Marine division association reunions held throughout the year. Thousands attended the First Marine Division convention in the nation's capital, making it probably the largest such ever assembled to date. There were many new faces there this year- faces of men who earned their right to association membership in Korea

That's the story to date, but there's a lot more to come. Many new improvements and innovations are in the mill today and they, too, will take their places in chapters to be written on future anniversaries. In contrast, however, it would be unfair to conclude this year's chapter without admitting that there is something very "old" about the Marine Corps-its traditions. The Corps has founded



Many Marines will rest forever in Korea. Fallen he oes of the 1st Div. are honored at the Inchon cemetery as the UN flag flies at half-mast

many since its inception; traditions for which Marines will fight, and if necessary, die to uphold; traditions which have earned for Marines the cherished support and affection of the American people, and the deep respect of the peoples of the world.

And one of these important traditions dictates that the Corps will never become stagnant; that it will not rest on

past performance, but will seek even more efficient performance in the future; that it will never let itself become outmoded, but will modernize and progress with the times.

Although Marines have always been the "First To Fight," when they blow out those 177 candles on November 10th, they'll all be making the same wish-Peace! END

MARINE AIR WAR

by MSgt. Fred Braitsch, Jr. Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by the author and Official USMC and USN Photographers





LIERS OF THE 1st Marine
Aircraft Wing in Korea
wrapped up their second
year of war in Korea with an all-out
smash against the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. Marine pilots joined
other United Nations fliers of the Fifth
Air Force to deal the Commies one of
the greatest air blows of the Korean
fight and left the Red capital in flames.

While Marine Skyraiders were pounding the Red propaganda radio

station. Department of Justice building and Army headquarters with 2000pound bombs. Corsairs and Panther jets were blasting other targets in the Red capital.

Little more than two years ago on August 3, 1950, advance elements of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing entered the fight in Korea. Eight Marine Corsair fighter-bombers of the Blacksheep squadron roared down the flight deck of the escort carrier Sicily and were launched into the Korean sky to blast North Korean positions near Chinju. They left behind a mass of flaming wreckage, a sight that has become the calling card of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing whenever its pilots pay the Reds a visit. Tons of bombs, gallons of napalm, thousands of rockets and an endless stream of 20-mm. cannon shells have been delivered to Red supply trains, truck columns, airfields, supply dumps or enemy troops in a relentless campaign to reduce the Communist war potential to smouldering ruins.

Day and night, in good weather and

bad. Marine fighter-bombers, swift jet fighters and photo reconnaissance planes, big transports, small liaison-spotter planes, attack planes and helicopters take off from their bases in South Korea to rake and blast the enemy, evacuate the wounded, deliver vital supplies and personnel or photograph the enemy's war machine.

Other Marine aviation personnel direct close air support missions from front-line fox holes and scan the South Korean sky with radar for possible enemy intruders.

Panther jets. Corsair fighters and Skyraider attack planes flew more than 3300 sorties during August, part of these in support of the First Marine Division during the Siberia Hill and Bunker Hill fights.

After-dark interdiction missions by the night fighter squadron and evacuation missions by Marine Observation Squadron-6 and Helicopter Transport Squadron-161 had also been increased. HMR-161 and VMO-6 worked roundthe-clock during a phase of the Bunker Hill fight to evacuate the seriously wounded. Marines also claimed seven bridges, seven boxcars and seven observation posts destroyed. One hundred and sixty-two bunkers, nine bridges, 71 guns and gun positions and one locomotive were damaged during August.

The Red propaganda radio station in Pyongyang, a well-camouflaged underground installation, received considerable attention from Marine fliers. They struck it with three separate raids during the day-long action on the city. Major Rupert C. Wesley, one of the first pilots to hit the target, reported that the radio station was so well concealed that they just hit where it was known to be.

"It was probably 50 feet below the surface." Wesley said, "but we dropped 2000-pound, delayed action bombs that dug down 30 feet before they exploded."

During this action, Skyraiders of the Wolfraider Squadron dumped 106 tons of high explosive, 2000-pound bombs on the Red capital. This is believed to be

TURN PAGE

Motto of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing's Korean Airways is: "Anything, Anywhere, Anytime." Planes

have flown tons of invaluable combat gear to the men who are fighting the war up front in Korea



Marine air might mauled the Red troops,

chopped up their bunkers, and scattered

their rail lines during the last 12 months



USN Photo

It's just a matter of minutes from the front lines to a rear aid station by helicopter. Wounded live because of this prompt medical attention

the largest load ever carried in a single day by a single-engined squadron. Each Skyraider carried three 2000-pound bombs (three tons) with ease.

When the raid ended pilots talked over the day's strike and compared it with air strikes of the past year. They agreed that the big July raid against Pyongyang had been more spectacular because it called for fire bombs. This strike had been just heavy explosives—very heavy. However, the Pyongyang

raids could only stack up second best when compared with the mammoth air blows at the Red hydroelectric plants in June.

The highly destructive raid of June 23 against the Red-held power plants near the Chosin (Chang jin) and Fusen reservoirs was the largest Marine air strike of the Korean war. Major General Clayton C. Jerome, Commanding General of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, led the 84-plane Marine air

strike which dumped tons of high-explosive bombs and gallons of napalm on the Red facilities.

Colonel Robert C. Galer, Commanding Officer of Marine Air Group-12, led 45 Corsairs and Skyraiders against the Chosin reservoir power plant. His propeller-driven flock dumped 58 tons of bombs, more than 70 rockets, 11 super explosive Tiny Tims and 5000 gallons of napalm on the installation. They destroyed an important surge tank and at least 20 hits were scored on the main building of the plant. A known 15 enemy troops were killed.

While Navy carrier-based planes flew cover. Colonel John P. Condon, Commanding Officer of Marine Air Group-33, led 39 Panther jets against the power plant at the Fusen reservoir. Jets concentrated their attack on the main building of the power plant and destroyed all but one wall of the structure. Fliers also reported that a raging fire was left in the immediate vicinity. The jet pilots bombed out the railline leading into the dam to prevent the Reds from bringing in repair material. Col. Condon's Panther jets dropped more than 69,000 pounds of bombs and expended 1900 rounds of 20-mm. cannon ammo on the target. The attack on the power plants was part of an all-out United Nations drive to destroy key Red power facilities. While the Marines were attacking the power plants at Chosin and Fusen. other Fifth Air Force planes were hammering other power stations in North Korea. The power-busting episode was called an outstanding example of unified warfare.



Helicopers can unload troops or cargo without landing; they simply hover a few inches above the

ground and drop their cargo from an undersling. Troops can bail out the door and go into action

During the Pyongyang raid of July 11. Marine fliers teamed up to blast the North Korean capital with 300 tons of bombs and napalm. Captain Stanley E. Adams. Devilcat pilot, recalled, "In the morning the flak was as thick as California fog but it slackened off as the AA positions disappeared."

Captain Don R. Eachern, one of the last men to leave the target area, reported. "There were hits on all targets and fires were burning furiously throughout the city as we turned home."

During the pitched battle for Bunker and Siberia Hills. 1st Marine Aircraft Wing pilots poured a steady ream of high explosives on the enemy. When day fighters and attack planes ovit, night fighters took over the attack. Marine air might chopped up enemy bunkers, mauled enemy troops, exploded ammo dumps and piled up enemy dead to help relieve the pressure on Marine infantrymen.

All Marine aircraft flying in Korea are not shore-based. The Checkerboard Squadron plagues the Reds from its home on a Navy escort carrier. From sunrise to sunset Marine attack planes are launched from the carrier's flight deck to make their stabs at Communist targets.

Two new-type Marine squadrons joined the air wing during the past year. The Wolfraiders brought their Douglas AD Skyraiders to join the fight and Marine Helicopter Transport Scuadron-161 added its Sikorsky HRS-1 ten-place transport type helicopters. Both squadrons went into ac-



Unarmed photo planes like this made hundreds of trips over Korea to film Communist targets. Plane belongs to Marine Photo Squadron-I

tion a few days after they landed in Korea. In a few short months the Skyraider Squadron earned the nickname of the 121st Heavy Bombardment Squadron with its heavy payload. The Douglas Skyraider, with a bomb load which exceeds that of a twin-engined A-26, is in demand for front-line air support operations and heavy target pounding. -Big Sikorsky transport helicopters of HMR-161 have been airlifting men and supplies and evacuating

the wounded, in addition to taxiing high-ranking officials around the front for birds' eye views of the battle area.

A few days after HMR-161 arrived in Korea it added another first to Marine aviation history. It made the first airlift of combat troops to a tactical position under direct enemy observation and fire when a reconnaissance company and its gear were lifted to a hill-top position on the front line. A few days later, HMR moved an entire

TURN PAGE



Ordnanceman checks high explosive bombs before loading them on Marine Panther jets. The Panther

has been adopted by the Marine Corps for close air support and cutting North Korean rail lines



R5D transport unloads troops in Korea. On return to Japan, plane carried men bound for R&R leave



Deck chiefs were like traffic cops. Carrier-based planes had to be spotted for round-the-clock flights

battalion and its gear 18 miles to a hill-top which extended in front of the line. The operation was completed when one helicopter laid a communication line from the new battalion CP over the rugged Korean hills to the regiment.

The big Sikorskys have proved themselves ideal ambulance planes. They are capable of carrying three litter patients and attendants swiftly and smoothly to hospital ships off the coast. HMR helicopters are also used to supply hill-top positions with food, water and ammo, and to lift heavy gear around the front. It isn't even precessary for the Sikorskys to land; they can hover over the spot and pick up supplies in a sling.

The Marine photographic unit was upped to a full-fledged squadron in February and assigned a greater role in the photo-reconnaissance field. The squadron's Banshee jet photographic planes range all the way to the Yalu River, filming enemy installations. When they encounter the speedy Red MIG-15s, the Banshees are forced to evade and shake off the enemy fighters. The Marine Photo Squadron has received high praise from the Eighth Army and Fifth Air Force for the quality of its work and the speed with which it is turned out.

The Marine propeller-driven fighter squadrons, whose mission in the present war is primarily close air support and rail cutting, have new designations. During the past year many fighter squadrons (VMF) became attack squadrons (VMA).

The Reds attempt retaliation against United Nations aircraft with anti-aircraft fire and speedy MIG-15s. No Marine aircraft or pilots have been reported lost to the MIGs but Communist flak has taken its toll of both pilots and planes.

Colonel Frank Schwable, Chief of Staff of the Wing and his co-pilot, Major Ray H. Bley, were reported missing during a flight along the front lines. They were presumed to be shot down by Red AA fire. Observers said they saw two parachutes open and the wreckage of a plane in Red territory. An all-night storm prevented aerial rescue operations.

Colonel Peter Lambrecht, top ranking Marine night fighter pilot in Korea, and commanding officer of the night fighter squadron, disappeared on the night of August 15, 1952, while over Korea. He had served two and a half months in Korea and had piled up 55 missions against the Japanese during World War II.

On the enlisted side of the ledger. Master Sergeant John T: Cain was one of the recent flying sergeants to disappear behind the Bamboo Curtain. Cain, a VMO-6 pilot, was flying a tiny spotter plane when he was shot down by enemy fire. Cain had piled up over 100 combat missions in two months before being downed.

The little Bell and Sikorsky helicopters of VMO-6 have saved the lives of many UN fliers downed behind the enemy lines. The 'copter pilots, often ignoring Red fire, drop down and pick up the hapless fliers. Many of the rescues have to be made with a sling hoist. The helicopter comes in low with the cable swinging. The pilot grabs the cable and the helicopter pulls

up and away with the pilot dangling below. Out of the danger area, the pilot is hoisted aboard.

VMO-6 pilots also brave the enemy lines in tiny planes to spot for UN artillery and recon enemy areas. While the pilot flies over Communist lines the observer in the rear seat spots enemy targets and installations. Increased enemy fire has forced VMO-6 to equip these men with armored vests.

"Anything, Anywhere, Anytime," is the motto of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing's Korean Airways. Daily, R4D two-engined and R5D four-engined transports of Wing headquarters flight section and Marine transport squadrons, fly the South Korean air routes delivering mail, personnel and vitally needed cargo to Marine units. "We've carried everything from horses to pingpong balls," said one transport pilot, "and we're ready to do it again."

In one month, R4Ds of headquarters flight section carried 52,000 pounds of mail, 450,000 pounds of cargo and lifted 2281 passengers. Trans-Korean Airway planes fly 1500 miles daily as they distribute their cargo and personnel. One crew chief. Master Sergeant Everett L. Overton, piled up 300 missions before he returned to the States.

Marine transports deliver mail and packages to all Marine airfields in Korea and to points where further delivery can be made to the First Marine Division. When the big-plane pilots bring in a lot of mail they're the most popular guys around for days, but let them bring in just a few magazines and newspapers and they're just other birdmen.

A little-publicized unit of the 1st Ma-



Marine radar stations formed an invisible web to trap Communists who tried to sneak over our lines



Photo by TSat. Thomas A. Rousseau, USMC Staff Sergeant James Henry stands by as Master Sergeant John Stone checks on a skytrain engine

rine Aircraft Wing is the Marine Air Control Group. It operates ground control intercept squadrons which scan the skies above South Korea for possible enemy intruders. Up on the front lines, the group's tactical control squadrons direct UN close air support missions.

The swift MIGs have jumped the slow Corsairs but Marine pilots have been exceptionally lucky. They have repeatedly escaped the Reds without losses. Last spring, six Corsairs of the Devilcat squadron were jumped by two MIGs shortly after raiding Red rail lines 30 miles south of the Yalu. Captain J. N. Snapper, the flight leader. recounted, "The first MIG made a firing pass at the formation and broke straight ahead. I lined up on him and had squeezed off about 20 rounds when my guns jammed. I couldn't tell if I had hit him or not. When the MIGs climbed for altitude, we took a nose count over the radio. None of our planes were hit. We headed south, pronto."

First Lieutenant John Andre became the second Marine night fighter ace when he downed an enemy Yak-type night intruder over North Korea. (He shot down four planes in WWII and got the fifth in Korea.) Andre was making a pass on enemy supply vehicles when he was attacked by the Red night intruder. The Yak passed to Andre's front, firing as it went by The Marine pulled out of his dive and climbed onto the Red's tail. Two blasts from Andre's 20-mm. cannon and the Red fighter erupted in flame and crashed. The Marine made a pass on the hill and confirmed his "kill."

New pilots reporting to the wing are

given an indoctrination course on Korean fighting. The course consists of a series of lectures followed by several missions over a "model" area north of the bomb line. This area contains an enemy railroad for practice in rail cuts, and fortified positions for practice in close air support. Before graduating, the new pilot makes two missions over the area accompanied by an experienced flier. Training officers believe that the indoctrination course is paying off in lives saved and better results on missions.

The Deathrattler Squadron established a record number of sorties when its pilots chalked up 91 trips into Red country in a day's operations. Two squadrons have over 15,000 sorties in Korea. Captain John J. Danner, Deathrattler pilot, logged 150 missions. Master Sergeant James R. Todd, flying an unarmed Banshee photo plane, piled up 101 photo missions before going home. His nearest contender has 81.

Brigadier General Alexander W. Kreiser is second in command of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. Gen. Jerome took over command of the Wing in April. 1952, from Major General Christian F. Schilt while Gen. Kreiser relieved Brigadier General Frank Lamson-Scribner as assistant commanding general in August, 1952.

During the past year, the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing has delivered to the Reds an unwelcome 20.438 tons of high explosive bombs, 203.163 pounds of napalm, 6.902.516 rounds of 20-mm. cannon fire and 292.460 rounds of 50 caliber ammunition. As a bonus, the Wing has released an undisclosed number of super explosive Tiny Tims.

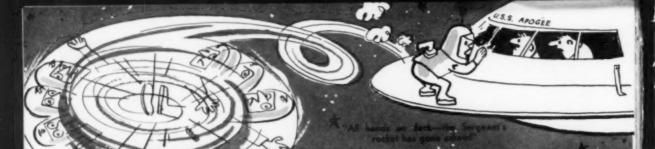
The high morale of the Wing may be credited to the good living conditions, fine food, a defined tour of duty and rest leave away from Korea, enjoyed by Wing personnel.

Flying officers and enlisted pilots spend approximately eight months in Korea—four with a tactical squadron and four in staff positions. Fliers pile up between 75 and 100 combat missions. VMO pilots who fly spotter planes get in between 100 to 150 missions while helicopter pilots put a straight six months in Korea, all of it in helicopter units. Ground officers and enlisted personnel also put in from nine to ten months.

Pilots are granted rest leave every six weeks; non-flying officers take leave every three months. Enlisted men are eligible for meritorious leave every 10 to 12 weeks at the discretion of their commanding officers. Rest or meritorious leave consists of five days in Japan. Time traveling from or to Korea is gratis.

The Wing and Group areas boast many fine officer. Staff NCO and enlisted clubs. Chow at the various units is tops with plenty of fresh meat, vegetables and pastry. Air wing personnel have turned their huts and tents into homey little spots where the men can relax after work.

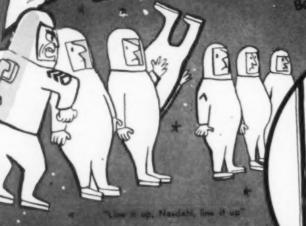
The anniversary of the second year of Marine Air War in Korea passed unnoticed while pilots and ground crewmen made ready for new missions against the Communist enemy. Raids are continuous, and as long as there are Red targets the Wing will be around to blast them into uscless rubble.



175 777 ANNIVERSARY

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CRAT

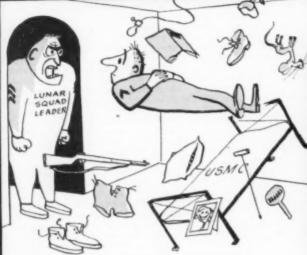


BOARD

OGOO

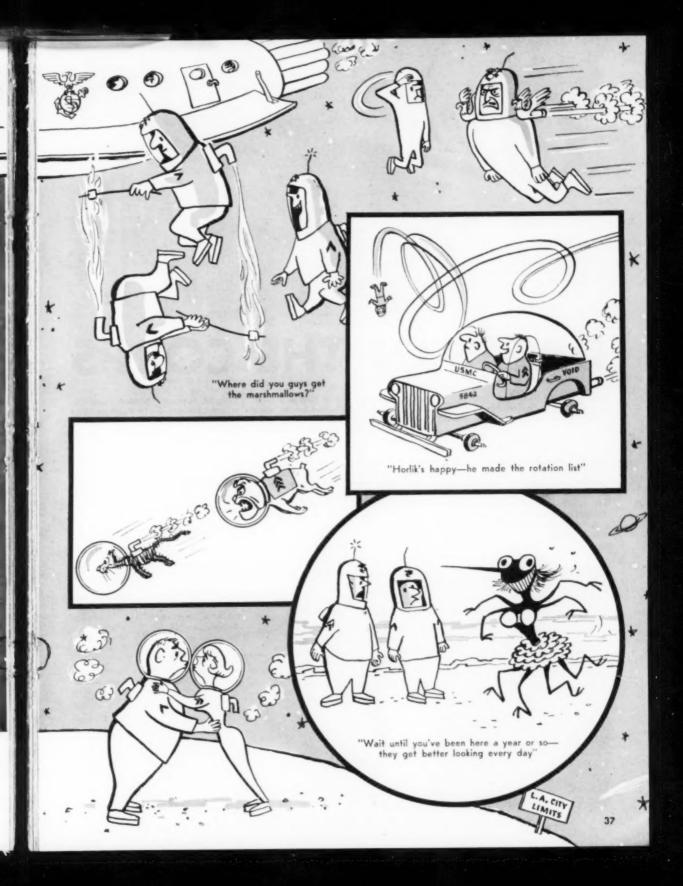
SPACE PACK
INSPECTION
OBOO
IO,000 MILE
HIKE





"Danbury, I'll give you five minutes to get this room squared away!"







DATES OF THE CORPS

Nev. 10, 1775—The first Regular, or Continental, Marines were authorized as such by the first Congress of the United States.

. . .

March 2, 1776—Sea-going Marines from a hastily assembled American squadron landed and captured precious gunpowder and other war materials from the English at Forts Montague and Nassau in the Bahamas. This was the first amphibious operation in Marine Corps history.

April 27, 1805—Marine Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon led the charge of six Marines, 24 cannoneers and 36 Greek mercenaries—the advance party that charged through Derne, Tripoli. This bold action hastened the surrender of that city and the end of the war between Tripoli and America.

Feb. 7, 1832—Marines from the United States Frigate Potomac quelled piratical natives in Quallah Battoo, Dutch East Indies, after the Malayans had attacked the U.S. merchantman Friendship. The natives lost three separate forts in their battles with the Marines.

Jan. 27, 1837—Marine and Army forces under the command of Colonel Archibald Henderson, Commandant of the Marine Corps, defeated Florida Indians in the battle of Hatchee-Lustee, near the headwaters of the Ocklawaha River and the great Cypress Swamp.

July 9, 1846—United States Marines landed and took Yerba Buena, a small town in California. This was the initial act in wresting the state from the enemy Mexican government. Four years later the name of Yerba Buena was changed to San Francisco.



Sept. 14, 1847—A Marine battalion stormed into Mexico City one day after they had taken the Citadel of Chapultepec in a hand-to-hand battle against Mexican cadets.

. . .

May 26, 1853—Marines first landed on Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, with Commodore Matthew C. Perry on a goodwill visit to impress the new customer with the benefits of the "open door policy" and trade with America.

May 22, 1912—The name of First Lieutenant Alfred A. Cunningham was entered on the first aviation muster roll when he reported to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy "for duty in connection with Aviation." Lieutenant Cunningham was the first Marine officer designated as Naval Aviator.

Nov. 6, 1912—Sgt. James Maguire joined Lieut. Cunningham at Annapolis as a mechanic. He was the first enlisted man to be connected with Marine Aviation.

July 3, 1918—In 20 days of fierce fighting. Marines of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments broke the back of a German offensive on Pøris at Belleau Woods.

Oct. 31, 1919—In Haiti, Capitaine Herman Hanneken (a U.S. Marine sergeant) and Gendarme Lieutenant Button (a Marine corporal) led the attack which accounted for the death of the native guerilla leader Charlemagne Peralte and ended the revolutions in Haiti. Both men won Congressional Medals of Honor for their exploits.

Aug. 28, 1937—The Sixth Regiment and a battery of antiaircraft artillery sailed from San Diego, Calif. on the USS Chaumont and arrived in Shanghai, China, Sept. 19, 1937 to aid the reinforced Fourth Regiment in defending American lives and property in the Far East.

Dec. 7, 1941—The Japanese struck Pearl Harbor in a sneak attack that set off World War II.

* * *

Dec. 23, 1941—The island of Wake capitulated to Japanese naval forces after a historic stand during which they inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese. Marines suffered 49 killed, 32 wounded and 410 prisoners-of-war.

May 6, 1942—Corregidor surrendered after a 24-hour bombardment by planes and heavy howitzers and a landing by Japanese forces. Approximately 77 officers and 1474 enlisted men of the Fourth Regiment were surrendered from Corregidor and nearby islands.

Aug. 7, 1942-The First Marine Division (Reinforced), under Major Gen-



eral A. A. Vandegrift, landed on Florida. Tulagi, Guadalcanal and Gavutu in the Southern Solomon Islands Group.

Nev. 20, 1943—The Fifth Amphibious Corps (Major General Holland M. Smith) invaded the Gilberts. The Second Marine Division (Major General Julian C. Smith) landed at Tarawa.

Dec. 26, 1943—The First Marine Division (Reinforced) landed on the East and West sides of Cape Gloucester.

Feb. 17, 1944—Eniwetok Atoll landings were made by the Twenty-Second Regiment under the command of Colonel John T. Walker.

June 15, 1944—The Second and Fourth Marine Divisions landed on the Western side of Saipan in the initial phase of the battle for that strategic island.

July 21, 1944. The "blitz" continued in the Pacific and the reinforced Third

Marine Division landed on Guam in an action which was to reclaim one of the first islands lost to the Japanese three years before.

July 24, 1944—The Fourth Marine Division, pulled off Saipan and reinforced, began their landings on Tinian.

Sept. 15, 1944—The First Marine Division landed on the Southwest coast of the Island of Peleliu.

. . .

Feb. 19, 1945—Assault elements of the Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions began landing on the southeast shore of lwo Jima.

. . .

April 1, 1945—Okinawa hit by the 10th U.S. Army. Marine units included in the 10th Army were: III Amphibious Corps (Major General Roy S. Geiger); First Marine Division (Major General Pedro del Valle); Sixth Marine Division (Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.). The Second Marine Division (Major General Thomas E. Watson) was initially the 10th Army's Reserve.

July 14, 1950—The First Marine Brigade sailed from San Diego, Calif. to Japan. However, while enroute. General Douglas MacArthur ordered the Brigade to proceed directly to Korea. On Aug. 2 they landed at Pusan and were placed in the front lines which at that time were 40 miles from Pusan.



To The Shores

by Andrew Geer





teers for a hazardous expedition. All 24 of my men stepped forward. Even old Duffy pleaded to go along. He must be over 50, and has been spitting blood for over a month. I'm afraid he has consumption of the lungs. I took only the fittest and the youngest."

"Good, good." Eaton sipped his brandy and ordered another glass of Arak for O'Bannon.

"These natives are a strange lot, Lieutenant, and there may be times when I do and say strange things." Eaton's smile was forced. He continued. "You probably wondered why I told these people I was a general. I did it only to impress them. I also told them I am the son of the Emperor of the United States.

O'Bannon gagged on his drink; Eaton noticed the involuntary act and waved his hand. "It had to be done. These people respect titles and high birth. They don't even know what the word President means. If I were to tell them I was the consular agent for President Jefferson they wouldn't give me the wallah to carry my personal baggage."

Eaton's eyes hardened. "Mr. O'Bannon, with the help of God and your Marines I'm going to overthrow that fat beast of Tripoli. He's a pirate, he has plundered our ships—he holds countrymen of ours for ransom."

In a caravan of camels and porters Eaton and O'Bannon arrived at Burg el Arab. They were greeted by a vociferous mob of Arabs and it was with some difficulty that Sergeant Campbell was able to keep the natives from plundering their stores. Eaton and O'Bannon were conducted immediately to the interior of the old Roman fort where Hamet Karamanli was seated under a striped canopy.

Hamet was a thin, pale young man. His eyes were dull from dissipation and his skin was blemished by pox marks and pimples. It was with some difficulty that Eaton was able to make him understand the articles of the treaty they were to sign before the expedition began. After a time it was agreed that Hamet would, upon being placed on the throne at Tripoli, release all American prisoners without ransom, sign a treaty for perpetual amenity, and open his port to trade with United States vessels. Hamet listened to the lengthy articles of agreement with considerable boredom and placed his seal on the document with little or no discussion.

While this was going on O'Bannon had gone to the other side of the fortress to have a look at the forces that were to support his six Marines. There

he found one artillery piece, a 2pounder on wooden wheels manned by 25 Greeks. This "artillery" unit was under the command of Captain Luca Ulobic; under the command of a Lieutenant Constantine were 38 Greeks who formed a company of infantry; 60 Bedouins mounted on Arab horses were under the command of Sheik Mohammed el Tayeb; in addition there were 400 Arab infantry and a miscellaneous assortment of Egyptians, Turks and Frenchmen under the command of a Turkish officer named Selim Comb. This force was to be supported logistically by 107 pack camels.

On Eaton's staff he would have a Hungarian doctor, Manderci, who would act as Surgeon General for the expedition; Chief of Staff would be Chevalier de Aries; Lieutenants Percival and Farquhar would act as supply officers, while Lieutenants Rocco and Leitensdorfer would assist O'Bannon. Rocco was Italian, and Leitensdorfer was Swiss. All of these men were soldiers of fortune and few had pasts which would bear scrutiny.



O'Bannon knew only too well that these men were on the venture for the sole purpose of plunder and increasing their personal wealth. He called Campbell and the other five Marines to one side and told them: "We've got our work cut out for us. I trust none of these men as far as I can throw a camel by the tail. Sleep with your weapons and one eye open."

O'Bannon looked out across the western desert. Between them and their objective, Derna, lay 500 miles of burning sand. At the end of the 500 miles he was expected to take this conglomerate army, no more than a rabble, and assault and capture a fortress.

When O'Bannon returned to the throne room he found that Eaton had been joined by Midshipman George Mann from the Argus. O'Bannon held a high regard for the young officer and invited him to remain with the Marines on their trip across the desert. Eaton, jubilant over his success with Hamet, ordered that the march would begin on the following morning. In a loud voice for all to hear in the immediate area he said: "March 8th, 1805, will go down in history as the beginning of the end of the Bey of Bashaw."

The march west was to have begun at daylight but there were delays. The Arab infantry was not ready. The Arab cavalry saw no reason why they should begin as early as the foot troops. The Greeks had drunk too much Arak and were unfit. It was long after the marching out order had been given before the camel caravan headed west. O'Bannon placed his Marines in the vanguard of the column where they would be in the immediate vicinity of Eaton and at the same time be able to guard the ammunition and weapons.

Fifteen miles were covered the first day. The weather was hot and burning sand affected the feet of foot troops and the pace was slow. On the 11th of March they reached El Alamein, and the next day pushed through to El Daba.

One unfortunate incident marred the early days of the movement of Eaton's army. A group of Greek volunteers, having heard of the expedition in Cairo. rushed to join Eaton. As they came charging up from the rear they began to fire their weapons in jubilation. The Arab infantrymen hearing the shouting and firing concluded, hastily, that they were under attack and ryshed the supply train, and securing weapons began to fire upon the Marines and the other men at the head of the column. Two Greek soldiers were killed before an understanding could be reached. At this time O'Bannon consolidated the weapons and ammunition and supplemented his Marine guard with the men he trusted from the Greek artillery unit.

The column continued until the 13th of March when the Arabs notified Eaton they were out of food. This posed a serious problem inasmuch as the native troops had been given enough rations to carry them to their rendezvous with the Argus at Bomba. The native troops refused to continue until they were given more food. They threatened to turn back for Egypt, While the "general" was arguing with the Arab leaders. O'Bannon hastily deployed his Marines and the Greek infantry into blocking positions to the rear. When O'Bannon had his men in position he signalled Eaton. The "general" asked the Arab leader; "What are your intentions?" Mohammed el Tayeb stated: "The expedition is off. We return to Egypt."

Eaton replied; "I think you'll find your return journey a bit rough." He pointed to the deployed Marines and the Greeks. Rather than to force the issue under these unfavorable circumstances, Tayeb gave in. Once more the march continued.

Merso Matruch was reached on the 18th of March. At this village the Marines discovered the fabulous swimming pools which had been built for Cleopatra and for the first time since their departure were able to bathe in fresh water. The army spent three days at this point resting and preparing for their next move westward. During this period the Marines were entertained by O'Bannon playing his violin. His favorite pieces were "Hogs in the Corn" and Irish jigs to which O'Brian, despite his blistered feet, always danced.

As preparations were being made for an early departure from Matruh on the morning of the 20th, "Big Belly," the owner of the camels, came to Eaton and informed the "general" that the camels could go no further for the money he had received. Eaton argued that the 11 dollars he paid for each camel was to have taken them to Derna. "Big Belly" answered that they had already covered 11 dollars worth of distance. A stalemate was reached. Eaton found himself in an embarrassing situation inasmuch as the 10,000 dollars which had been advanced to him by the American Government had already been expended. "Big Belly" flatly refused further movement westward without more money. Eaton was forced to solicit funds from the officers and Marines accompanying him. Six hundred-seventythree dollars were collected in this manner. "Big Belly" decided that this was sufficient for the time. Once again, under strained conditions, the column proceeded to the west.

Due to the early gluttony of the native troops the food became scarcer and scarcer. The daily ration consisted of a cup full of rice. Slowly, with the heat of summer fast approaching, the weary column reached Zawa Shammas and Sidi Barrani. On the 6th of April, Sollum at the bottom of Hellfire Pass was reached. The stiff climb up the pass was made and a camp was established within sight of Bardia. At this point Hamet, the would-be monarch, decided the rigors of a desert trek were not for him. He decided to return to the luxuries of his palace and the joys of his harem. Eaton was faced with not only a mutinous army but a king without a heart. Once again O'Bannon arrayed his loyal forces and Eaton informed Hamet that he would have to fight his way back to Burg el Arab. Hamet decided reluctantly to proceed.

At less than ten miles a day. Eaton's army proceeded westward. Tobruk was reached on the 13th of April. During the encampment O'Bannon noted that many of his men were lacking brass buttons from their uniforms. When he questioned Campbell the sergeant was reluctant to discuss the matter until ordered to do so by O'Bannon. Campbell confessed that the Marines had been trading their buttons to Arab girls in the village for their favors. O'Bannon told Campbell: "We will have no

pogey-bait Marines on this trip. For every button missing when we arrive at Derna I'll dock the men a day's pay."

Eaton was striving mightily to hold his army together until Bomba could be reached. At this point he was to meet either the Argus, Hornet or Nautilus where he would be resupplied for the final push on to Derna. However, among the dissident native troops, the rumors were fast spreading that this meeting was but a figment of Eaton's imagination to influence them to continue the journey. Under a hot sun and an increasing fatigue due to dietary deficiencies, the column made slow progress over the burning sands. On the 18th of April, 38 days from Burg el Arab, O'Bannon and Eaton arrived on the plateau looking down on the Bay of Bomba. There were no warships in sight.

Once again heated discussions took place between Hamet, "Big Belly," Tayeb and Eaton. Without food and money the entire army would disintegrate overnight. O'Bannon alerted his troops to increase their watchfulness over the arms and ammunition, while Eaton pleaded with the Arab leaders to wait at Bomba for the arrival of the Navy ships. A long night was spent in bitter haggling, and at daylight the next morning O'Bannon, who had sought a place of vantage, saw two

sails far at sea. He shouted the good news to the "general" and before midday the Navy had landed stores and money for Eaton's assistance.

Over the cheery camp fires, final plans were made for the assault on Derna which lay 40 miles westward. The plan of attack was to be a combined land and sea operation. The three warships, the Nautilus, Argus and Hornet, were to lie off shore and bombard the fortress while O'Bannon and his ground troops were to attack from the desert. In addition to this preparatory fire, the Navy was to land two cannons which would augment the Greek artillery. Hamet's courage rose with the thought of gaining a throne and the native troops viewed the prospect of plunder with great exhilaration.

On the morning of the 25th of April, Eaton's force was on the plateau overlooking the fort and city of Derna. Eaton sent (continued on page 79)





SHIPS TERMENT,

LL TELL YA, Mac, it's true I didn't sign on at Tun's Tavern in Philly that first day back in '75, but I was in the tops of the Constitution one August night five years ago when we met up with the Guerriere in the Northwestern Atlantic. That was in . . let's see . . . 1812. Now that was the old Corps! Things were a lot tougher then . .

"The Constitution had 52 guns and a crew of some 340 trained man-of-war's men, plus our detachment of 135 rigging sharpshooters. But two of our cannon were dismounted that night for repairs. The Guerriere was a 50-gun frigate and was manned by about 320 tough Englishmen. She was a taut ship with a savvy captain, so it shaped up as a hell of a scrap. And it was.

"All that day nothing unusual had happened. I should have known that there would be a general quarters after hitting the hammock that night. It seemed it was always like that—have a completely routine day and sure enough—blamme! Action.

"At dawn that morning—I remember it was 19 August—I had been standing a night sentry watch. The drummers had been ordered up for reveille, and at the first tap of the drums we fired off our night guns. Before the drums had stopped the bos'n and his mates were on the gun deck close by the main hatch. The bos'n gave a long pipe which was repeated by the mates. Another long one and he sounds off 'All hands ahoy,' which is echoed by the mates, and then one more long pipe and a final, 'All hands up hammocks, ahoy.'

"In 12 minutes the crew, and Marine detachment not on watch, had sprung from their hammocks in the birth deck. lashed them up, carried them on deck, stowed them in the nettings and had fallen in at their ship's number for muster. The report of the Marine muster was given from the quarter deck first to the lieutenant of the watch, followed by the Navy's report from the main deck and the 'All out sir' from the officer of the berth deck.

"The holy-stones were broken out, water pumped and passed back, and a general scouring of decks took place. The broad-faced, leather-lined squill-gees swept the water off and the decks were dried down with the swabs. This wasn't a clothes-and-hammock scouring day, so the carpenter's gang scraped down the combings and the hatches while the quarter gunners set to cleaning the match tubs, shot boxes, gun carriages and guns.

"Since it was summer, breakfast was piped at six bells. All hands headed aft towards the grog-tub. The officer of the deck with his Marine guard, stood

Through the mist two ships approach each other as ghosts. Sounds of trampling men echo from wooden hulls—prelude to the duel

by while each man approached and was handed his half pint tot of whiskey and water mixed. Other navies use rum but Uncle Sam gives us whiskey. Each man downed his grog as he got it, according to regs. There wasn't even any carrying it to mess, let alone hoarding it for a drunk. The grog drums silent, each man went to his assigned mess for his breakfast of tea. ship's biscuit, and cold meat.

"An hour later, following breakfast, the decks were swept down again. The drum rolled, the ensign was run up, and the undress night guard was replaced by the dress uniform guard. The band set up on the quarter deck for music while all hands set to at work, drill, or school.

"It was Wednesday, which is a shaving day, so I went to the barber and got my chin trimmed up. By then it was time for Marine inspection and drill on the quarter deck. I fell in on my assigned spot with my musket and bayonet just in time. Lieutenant Bush, who was to die with a ball through the head before the next dawning, inspected us and our pieces. Then he put us through close order drill under arms for what seemed like an hour of neverending commands: 'Load, handle cartridge, tear cartridge... right shoulder arms, order arms...'

"Finally eight bells was struck and two long pipes signalled us to dinner. The drums rolled and we got our tots of grog again—all of us except those unfortunates on the surgeon's list furnished to the officer of the watch.

"After the cook of each mess reported to the officer of the watch that dinner for his mess was ready, the ship's cook then carried the dish of soup and meat to the officer of the deck, as was customary, for him to pronounce them fit to be served out. This was done and we ate.

"After the decks had been swept down again, I drew the double watch of the brig and officer's mess stores, which were in the same vicinity. So I had a quiet dessert of garlic, celery and sausage.

"The afternoon passed and we had our grog and supper, which was the same as breakfast. The decks swept and "brat-to-call" drummed, the colors were hauled down and the night pendant run up. The undress Marine guard came on duty. The band struck up with a tune, and in the forecastle, as in

the Marine quarters, the dice boxes unofficially went into action.

"Before I had lost two dollars the bos'n's whistle piped and, 'All hands stand by hammocks, ahoy,' sounded out. The petty officers mounted the hammock cloths and uncovered them, and when the order came, tossed them out. I swung my hammock at my number and turned in immediately. Just before nine bells, the drums were ordered up and beat as the bell was struck. They were followed by bugles and at the second roll, the sentries fired their day muskets and reloaded for the night. As the sound rolled out across the water, I fell asleep.

"It seemed like only a second later when general quarters began drumming. I automatically rolled out, lashed my hammock, grabbed my musket, and headed for my station in the rigging. Something in the quality of the commands and sound of the running feet on the decks and ladders along with the peculiar beat of the drum told me that this was a call to general quarters for cause rather than routine drill.

"With practiced haste, bulkheads were knocked down and great guns were run out the Commodore's parlor windows. The crew's mess-chests were tossed into the hold; hospital cots were dragged forth from the sail room and piled by; amputation tables were ranged in the cock-pit and tiers. The yards were slung with chains; fire screens were distributed; cannon balls were piled between the guns, shotplugs suspended within easy reach from the beams, and masses of wads braced to the cheeks of the gun-carriage. Matches were lit and held ready as we glided in expectant readiness through the night.

"As the ships neared under a soft breeze the night seemed to get darker. The moon was not up yet. We approached within pistol shot of each other, but because of the dark and the known presence of other vessels in the vicinity, the Guerriere was uncertain who we were. Through the mist we approached each other as ghosts, while the sound of trampling men echoed from both hulls whose tight decks resounded like drum-heads in a funeral

"The Guerriere hailed. She was answered by a broadside. Like wheeling gamecocks, we maneuvered for 40 min-

TURN PAGE

SHIPS DETACHMENT (cont.)

utes, keeping up an incessant cannonade. Then the moon rose. The Constitution and the Guerriere continued to maneuver and chase each other like partners in a square dance.

"Our Cap'n decided to close with the Englishman and fight it out chin to chin. We swung around to lay across the head of the Guerriere but we didn't make it and his jib boom swung over our bowsprit. Immediately our captain and three men sprang forward with a coil of rigging and lashed the two together with a few quick turns. The wind now in the sails of the Guerriere forced her, heel and point, her entire length alongside the Constitution. The protruding cannon scraped: the yardarms interlocked: but the hulls did not touch. A black alley of water lay between us, arched by a bridge of six yardarms overhead. The wind had been steadily rising and the sea was now rolling, but the water between the locked ships was pond-like in comparison. The cannonading fell off, as in many cases gun-rammers had to be thrust into the enemy's ports in order to get into the muzzles of their own cannon

"Suddenly there was a terrific explosicn. Two of our 18-pounders had blown up, killing the sailors who worked them, and blasting holes in both sides of the hull almost amidships. Only a few bare stanchions now held up the section of the main deck directly overhead. Many of the balls fired from the Guerriere passed right through that hole in the Constitution without even grazing her. like buckshot through the ribs of a skeleton.

"But our gun crews continued to work their pieces as if this were a nightly happening. Naked to the waist, their bodies glistening with sweat, they appeared in successive flashes of fire in fighting postures like statues of marble.

"Bent low, one leg braced behind, one arm forward towards the muzzle of the gun worked the "loader." On the other side in the same stooping position, but with both hands holding his long black pole ready for use, crouched the 'rammer and sponger.' The 'captain of the gun' stood behind the breech, his eyes burning along the range. While behind all stood the 'matchman' waiting, his long handled match reversed for the moment. He leaned forward and there was a hissing flash and a roar and the men turned into other poses. Along the batteries the trained men tended the rows of guns with precision and discipline. And on the Guerriere it was the same

"But further forward, the broadside from the heavy batteries of the Guerriere cleared everything before it. And as our guns were put out of action, the men who were still alive and able ran topside to continue the fight with grenade and musket.

"In the meantime, our detachment of Marines was carrying out its mission. A third of us were in the riggings, another third were awaiting the order to board the Guerriere, while the rest were ready to repel any attempt of the enemy to board the Constitution. Those of us in the tops had been pouring a heavy cascade of fire onto the decks of the Englishman from the first moment we had come into musket range. Our fire had long cleared the rigging of the Guerriere of its sharpshooters, which allowed us to concentrate our fire on the deck personnel. So deadly was the Marine fire that we had all but swept the decks of the Englishman of live men. The advantages of the two ships were now reversed for, while the Guerriere was tearing the Constitution to pieces below decks, and had cleaned us out there almost to the last man, our musketry had gained complete control over the upper deck of the Guerriere. We were like boxers, one of whom is smashing lefts and rights into his opponent's mid-section while getting hammered on the nose and jaw. It soon became a question of who would weaken first.

"From up in the tops I noticed smoke and flames pouring forth from our stern. Sailors and Marines alike turned to fighting the fire in addition to the Englishman. Our colors had already been shot down and trailed astern. Our slackened volume of fire, our seeming confusion, and the billowing smoke from our hold led the British captain to think that we must be near surrender.

"'Do you strike?' he called.

"'Aye!-I strike back,' roared our

"At this the English captain ordered

his boarders forward. Out of their hold where they had been driven by our overhead fire, and over our rails they swarmed. Our sailors fell back and let our anti-boarding party of Marines go forward to meet them. They met them with pistol, sabre, and musket butt. From where we were in the rigging it was easy to pick out, along our sights, the plain blue and white headgenr of the enemy from the crossed pieces of rope sewn on the caps of our own lads. The English retreated after being thinned out, like spring radishes, by the withering fire from the Constitution's tops. Once more we commanded almost the whole of their topside.

"But as if in answer to this, the Guerriere's batteries seemed to double their murderous pounding of our below-deck area. They had, in fact, brought their starboard guns over to the port side and were manning them through a secondary row of placements designed for that purpose. So she now had almost her entire complement of 50 cannon over on one side against us. We were being chewed to pieces.

"The added weight of the second row of guns caused the Guerriere to list sharply to port. The first row of guns momentarily pointed toward the water. Some of them had been touched by the match just as the ship heeled over, and their shot crashed into that narrow sea sending geysers of foaming water 30 feet into the air between the two menowar.

"'Thar she blows!' yelled one of our comedians over the roar and shout of battle.

"It was this listing of the Guerriere that gave us our big break. Our sergeant major, who had been directing musket fire from alongside me on a yardarm that was exactly at the midpoint between our bow and stern, suddenly grabbed hold of a line and slid rapidly down to the deck. He went be-





low and then emerged in a few minutes with a bucket of grenades. He mounted the rigging and began to climb. Ten feet from my outstretched hand, a musket ball, fired through a hatchway from the Guerriere's hold, tore through the biceps of his right arm-the arm of the hand carrying the bucket of grenades. He did not let go. With an effort that must have cost him much pain. he held on with his left hand and raised the bucket up to his lowered head and took the metal handle between his teeth. He came up the rest of the way in what seemed an agonizing length of time, his wounded arm hanging uselessly by his side, a stream of blood flowing down and dripping from the finger tips into the sea below.

"'Look, lad,' he says to me. 'I want a grenade thrown down their main hatchway. I saw long piles of cartridges there. The powder monkeys have brought them up faster than they can be used."

"I looked out along the yardarm and saw that the tip extended out over the open center hatch of the Guerriere. As a result of the list there was an exposed row of powder cartridges. I took the bucket of grenades and scrambled out along the yardarm. Sighting down 60 feet through swirling smoke into that pit gorged with slaughter, I

dropped a grenade—and then another, and then another. All three were in the air before the first one landed. They hit their mark. The long row of piled up cartridges was ignited. The fire flashed horizontally at sky-rocket speed and an explosion ripped the Guerriere from stem to stern. More than 40 men were killed instantly. Twice as many more were wounded. The tide of the battle had turned.

"Our boarding party was immediately launched to take advantage of the inevitable shock of the explosion on the enemy personnel. They leaped across onto the Guerriere almost in step, in three ranks of 15. Their high protective leather collars shielded the backs of their necks from possible sabre and cutlass wounds. We maintained our positions in the rigging to help them out if necessary. But it was not necessary. That blast in the hold had done the job. The Guerriere was a beaten ship. As our Marines poured across her decks and into her hold, her captain stepped forward and with his own hands hauled down his colors.

"But we were still in trouble. Fire and water had taken over where the British had left off. The destruction in our hold continued. Our sailors—those who were still able—turned from their guns to fight the fire and man the pumps. After the surrender had been effected, the few men of the English crew who were still living and unwounded were divided into two work parties—one to take care of their own dead and wounded, the other to assist our men in fighting the fire and rising water in the Constitution.

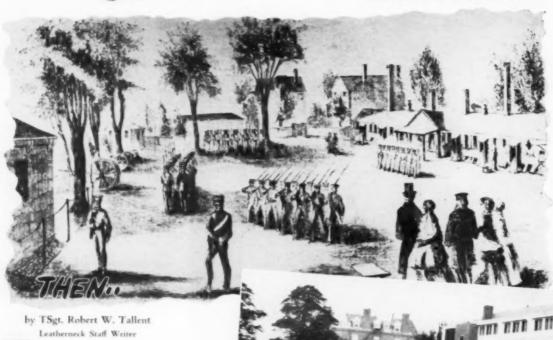
"That battle lasted all night. But by daylight we brought it under control. Without anyone to work the pumps in the hold of the Guerriere, she had settled dangerously low in the water during the night. It was too late, and everyone was too exhausted to try to save her.

"We took on her wounded. Her dead had already been placed in the hold and services held for them by their captain. The Union Jack was once again run up and we cut loose finally from the Guerriere with relief and prayerful thanks that we had won.

"We moved off under sail and shortly afterwards saw the Guerriere wallow heavily, then give a long roll and sink slowly out of sight, her ensign stretching out in the breeze just before going under. The sinking of any shipeven an enemy—is for some reason a saddening thing.

"Ten days later we limped into Boston harbor and made liberty. And what a liberty! Let me tell you about it— Oh hell. you wouldn't understand anyway. Like I say—that was the old Corps." POSTS OF THE CORPS

Charlestown



OSEPH E. "CARABAO" Johnson, Master Sergeant and yarn spinner extraordinary, was recently watching the carpenters at work on the front of the Boston Marine Barracks.

"I've hit this place four times since 1932 and every time they've been changing the barracks around."

Johnson's observation might, sound like a record for long distance construction, but actually they were altering and repairing the building, one of the most venerable in the Corps today, long before Johnson's first arrival. Back in 1810, Marines started putting together their present home and they're still working on it. When their construction purse strings were fouled by the knots of poverty, the outfit packed up and went off to fight a war or two.

The four-story brick structure, two



Charlestown's imposing main gate has served generations of Marines who have passed through it on their way to liberty in greater Boston

blocks inside the main gate of the Boston Navy Yard, is not an architectural masterpiece, but the quarters are comfortable.

Several hundred Marines are currently using the ancient barracks as their headquarters. Through the years the strength has varied from one sergeant, one corporal and 15 privates to almost a full battalion stationed at the Yard during World War II.

When Marines settled in Boston back in the early 1800s, the Commandant figured it would be a terrific saving if the men were to construct their own barracks. He dispatched a letter to the CO at Boston with instructions on how the building was to be put together and the grounds drained.

After a few months he passed along another letter saying, "Your men are deserving of much credit in giving so much aid by labour. The comforts of their new quarters will I trust in some way compensate them for their conduct."

In spite of the Commandant's approval, the building did not measure up to professional standards. The bulkheads crumbled and the roofs leakedaccounted for by the fact that the builders were allowed an extra ration of grog daily during the time they were employed on the barracks. Fortunately, these construction defects have long since been corrected. As the years rolled by, more improvements were made; a dispensary here—a dungeon there, and when horses became obsolete, the stable, located on the ground floor, was turned into an enlisted men's club room.

The job of furnishing the barracks plagued several COs in the old days. One exasperated lieutenant at the Boston Barracks in 1818 wrote the QM Department:

"Will you please tell me if an amount of about \$30 would not be passed for furnishing chairs and tables for use of the mess room in the left wing, or for use of Court Martial, would it not be equitable that they should be furnished at public expense? I am told that at other posts, this is the case. I think it ought not to be expected that subaltern officers at this post should be at the expense of furnishing those articles for general public services."

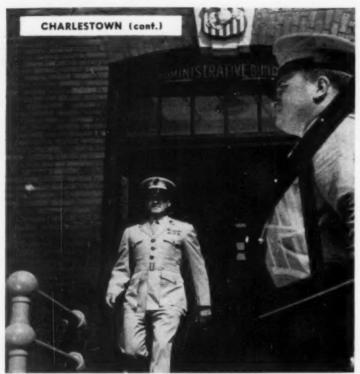
Today life around the barracks is not quite so grim. The primary duties of the detachment haven't changed much since 1802 when the guard was ordered to the Boston Navy Yard to protect government property. As the scope and work of the Yard increased, so did the size of the Marine force. The men guard the gates to the Yard and patrol the posts and gates at the South Boston Annex, which is about a 20-minute drive from the main Yard. They also make the usual formations which large sized guard detachments are expected to perform.

Life at the barracks may sound fairly quiet. It isn't. The dull moments are infrequent as holiday routine around the place. Training and parades load the daily schedule. Since the main power of the outfit is made up at present of troops fresh from the Parris Island boot academy, considerable emphasis is placed on primary weapons training. Even watches on the posts have their exciting moments. Last year, while Corporal Vincent Drosdik was putting through a routine telephone call from Post 12, a bolt of lightning crashed through the roof of the small booth, ripping the phone from Drosdik's hand and literally demolishing the

TURN PAGE



Marines have done sentry duty at the Navy Yard's main entrance for almost a century and a half. This old wood cut is marked Circa 1830



Busiest Marine in the barracks is Colonel Paul D. Sherman, the CO. His duties between HQ, the barracks and Boston, keep him moving



The big salad bowl in the mess hall, a tradition that Colonel Sherman brought from Marine Barracks at Pearl Harbor, is happily received

shack. Drosdik dusted himself off and walked away from the wreckage, but it was decided, in spite of the old story about the batting average of lightning, to discontinue the post.

The citizens around Boston have always appreciated the sense of security they derive from the presence of Marines in their midst. After the Redcoats raised a considerable ruckus around Bunker Hill, the Marines moved in and located themselves a scant musket shot from the slopes of that historic knob. The British attempted no more beach heads.

When prisoners rioted in the Massachusetts State Prison in 1824 and chased prison officials into a small room within the main building, the besieged wardens sent a help-wanted call to the barracks. After the Marines showed up, it was suggested that they mount a gallery which circled the outside of the building, and blast the rioting convicts who were in control of the ground floor. Major Wainwright, then in charge of the Barracks, was not happy with this plan of action. Instead,



he marched his small group of men into the same room with the prisoners and had them form up at one end. He ordered his men to load and lock, letting the prisoners see the musket balls sliding down the barrels of the Marines' weapons. After this action he gave the rioters three minutes to disperse and resume their work. The convicts voiced their determination to hold their ground, knowing the Marines could only fire one salvo. After that, they figured, they would have more than enough strength to overpower the detachment.

For two long minutes the Marines looked at the rioters over their muskets. Major Wainwright silently kept track of the passing time. Finally a few convicts at the rear of the room couldn't

A tour at the Charlestown Navy Yard includes a lot of everything--but guard duty comes first stand the strain and they eased out. The rest of the group backed down, then stampeded for the door.

Nine years later, when a riot got out of hand in Charlestown, the Marines went into action again. In 1873, when the Globe Theatre and surrounding buildings were devastated by fire, the Marines patrolled the streets and assisted survivors. Fire swept periodically across Boston during its early history and on several occasions the Marines were called upon to bear a hand.

Military operations drained off the strength of the barracks in the 1800s and continued to do so after the turn of the century. Men of the detachment checked out of the barracks to fight Indians. Spaniards, and anybody else who was looking for trouble with the United States overseas.

Assisting the community is a long standing tradition which is readily carried on by the present Charlestown crew. Civic ceremonies-the opening of Shibe Park, parades, and other functions always merit a platoon from the Navy Yard. This is fine for impressing the citizens but sometimes it's a little hard on the off-duty guard section which has to furnish the men for these activities. Two years ago the men of the barracks gave the Boston foundlings a happy Christmas. Fearing that there wouldn't be enough playthings to go around, they opened up a Toys for Tots drive which brought in several hundred pounds of kiddies' gear.



Most jovial spot in the barracks is the tavern. Doughnuts, coffee and suds are available—on schedule. At one time the club was a stable



As a result of this community participation, the Marines have gained much favor with the local citizenry. Liberty is so good around the Charlestown area, in fact, that they only keep the barracks club and restaurant open until 1900 during the week.

Par for the tour of duty at Boston is two years, according to Barracks Sergeant Major. Joseph H. Morrissette, who handles the administrative worries for the organization. Morrissette, a slim, active "old timer," arrived at Boston after a tour of duty in Newfoundland. The only thing that's a little rough about the area, he says, is the housing situation, but it can be whipped. Practically all married NCOs live in the suburbs of Boston and they spend from 20 to 30 minutes getting to work on the subway. Some drive, but traffic conditions are cramped during the rush hours and base parking is strictly limited. Four of the Staff NCOs have solved the housing problem by using their GI Bill to buy homes in Boston.

The Commanding Officer of the Barracks today is bland-speaking, but militarily demanding, Colonel Paul D. Sherman, a veteran officer who came into the Corps in 1929. During his 23-year career he served both as a pilot and a ground officer. In the early 30s, when dive bombing was more of an experiment than a proved ground sup-



Technical Sergeant John Darakjian handles the woes of the patients up at Chelsea Naval Hospital. John was a customer for 22 months

Photos by SSgt. Roland E. Armstrong Leatherneck Staff Photographer

CHARLESTOWN (cont.)

port technique, the colonel was serving with Scouting Squadron 15M of the Aircraft Battle Force aboard the USS Lexington. During World War II he distinguished himself with the Second Marine Division at Tarawa. Colonel Sherman attended Boston University and was graduated in 1929, after which he received a Bachelor of Laws degree from George Washington University.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Gray, another pleasant but hard working officer, is Colonel Sherman's Executive Officer.

While the duty is no less demanding at Marine Barracks, Boston, the offduty sections have been known to enjoy some high times. Bowling is the most popular sport during the winter months and the barracks usually has eight or more teams in action at the civilian alley outside the base. Another popular event is the monthly party held at the Hotel Gardner. Party dates are staggered so the guard platoons are sure of getting in on every other one. Even the field music of the watch is assured of a ticket to at least six of these shindigs a year. During the summer months, the troopers hold clambakes in the finest Boston manner at nearby Rockport Beach and there are always free ducats for the latest popular play appearing at the Boston Summer Theatre. Lee Falk, the playbouse manager, has extended these invitations to Marines and their guests. Overseer of the many Special Services nctivities for the barracks is Captain Ulysses F. Cunha, recently returned



Less than a powder shot from the Marine Barracks is Bunker Hill CP. It has always been a popular liberty beachhead for newcomers



It seems every building in Boston, including the Marine Barracks, has history of its own. The most famous, though, is the old North Church

from service with the First Marine

Each time the barracks holds a dance, or comparable festivity, invitations are extended to all the ambulatory Marine patients at the Chelsea Naval Hospital. At the present time there are around 60 Marines, mostly Korean veterans, undergoing treatment at the hospital, and they appreciate the chance to get out and mingle with other Marines whenever they can. The barracks initiated another service to help out the Marine patients-the assignment of a liaison NCO at the hospital to see that each man gets his pay. clothing issues and other military needs taken care of properly. This duty is handled by Technical Sergeant John Darakjian, who is a graduate patient of 22 months in the wards of Chelsea after being hit badly while serving with Item Company, First Marines during the scrap for Seoul. When Marines like Pfcs Edward Crowley and Joseph McCarthy, both wounded while fighting

with the Seventh Marines near the "punchbowl" in Korea, say the liaison aid is excellent, you are inclined to take their word for it. They've been hospitalized for over a year.

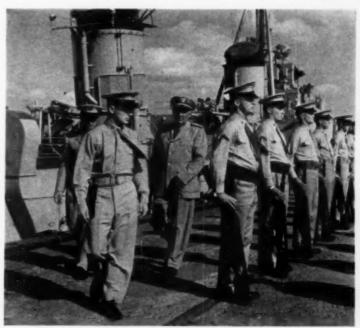
The fastest way to get from the Navy Yard over to the South Boston Annex is to hop aboard the guard truck that takes the relief over to the Yard each day. It's about a 20-minute trip, unless Pfc "Desperate" Smith is at the wheel. On these occasions it is possible to realize a considerable saving in time. "Desperate" has his own special route and is more qualified to cope with any and all Massachusetts drivers. There isn't too much point in arriving at the South Boston Annex too early as there is very little for a Marine to do when he gets there except stand post or remain in the guard shack by the main gate and follow routine detail. The Annex sprawls over a good portion of land and the Barracks has several posts on the station; number 23 is regarded by veterans as dull duty. The sentry sits out his watch in a rather cramped brick basement where there is little else to do but stay awake for the four hours and inventory the bricks in the chamber.

When a man does have a spare moment or so around the barracks he can reflect on his good fortune in being stationed so close to one of the finest mess halls in the Corps today. The meals served at the Boston Barracks are productions! Mess Sergeant Percy C. Smith and an unusual Texan who says he has found a home in Boston, Staff Sergeant "J" "T" Risley, issue rations that are always above par.

A tour at the Charlestown Navy Yard includes a lot of everythingtraining, recreation, history, chow and, above all, guard duty. The compensations are many, for instance, it's the only place in the Corps where you can go to hear a "Carabao" Johnson tale right from the mouth of the old master. The barracks' most distinguished anecdotist is currently planning his 30 on the station, he's not going to ask for a transfer until he gets his second 30 underway. "Carabao", whose doings on China stations in the company of such other famous names as "Barb Wire" "Mickey" McGuire, and "Abie" Collins have reached legendary proportions in the past dozen years, is currently perplexed by the fact that he's served in the Corps' furthest flung outposts, including Korea recently, and he has never come across a boot camp buddy. So if you went through boot camp at Parris Island back in 1925, drop "Carabao" Johnson a line at Marine Barracks, Boston Navy Yard. You may be rewarded with a few PI anecdotes, long forgotten.

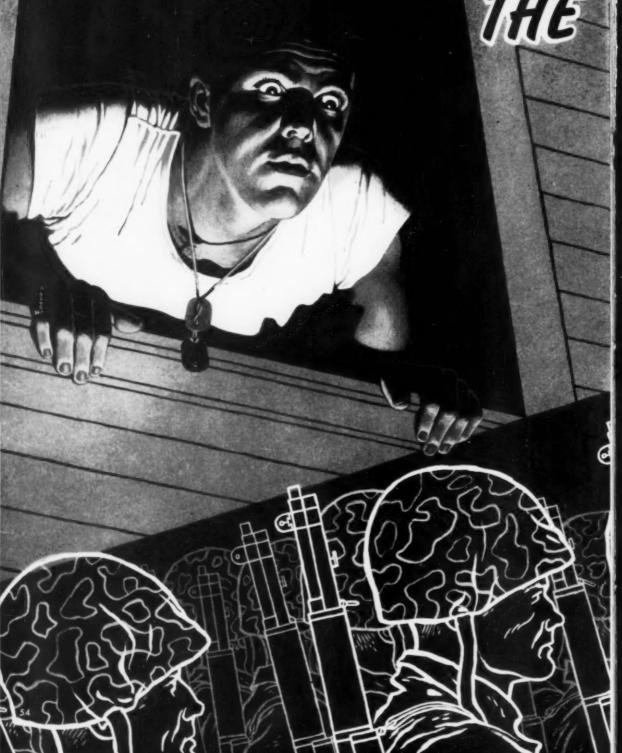


The old clink in the basement of the barracks serves as storeroom for galley supplies. SSgt. Risley, a stray Texan, draws cooking gear



Important part of the barracks work is turning out smart formations to commemorate ship christenings. Boston is famous for splashy affairs





GUORY PLATOON

by Robert Church

Hear the tramp of phantom feet
Trudging down a mem'ry street
Hear the echo-cadence cry
The Glory Platoon is marching by!

E TUGGED OFF his boondockers and let them clump to the deck bebeside his sack. The heavy shoes were new—just three-training-days-old—the leather still rigid and bright, and unyielding as seasoned oak.

As hard, he thought, as the severe new life that had engulfed him with the abruptness of a thunderclap. He looked distastefully at the boondockers, wondering dully if they called the grind of early training "Boot Camp" because it was a period of painful breaking-in.

He peeled his woolen socks, one after the other, away from the raw blisters that three days of double-time had scrubbed into his heels. He wriggled his toes in the air, cool relief sweeping over his feet. He absorbed the sensation a few moments, then slid down under the drum-taut blankets and closed his eyes.

His senses rebelled at the shock of being ripped from the soft, protective comfort of home-life to this grueling and alien existence. His mind echoed the protest of his body.

I can't stand much more of this, he thought.
I'll get out of it some way. They can keep
the glory and all of the tradition. I'm going
home!

Gradually, his throbbing muscles began to relax. Slumber washed over him in warm waves each one a little higher than the one before, in a soothing, rising tide of oblivion.

He struggled upward through restless layers of sleep and, at last, opened his eyes to a barracks flooded with shimmering moonlight. Through the window he could see the moon—a big ball of quicksilver riding high in a cloud-

CAY / A /

less sky. Lying there, he felt weightless and wonderfully at ease, and the sweat and toil of tomorrow seemed far away. It was as though he and the moon were floating together through a great, peaceful universe.

Then he heard it—the sound of marching men!

He heard the quick-time rhythm of countless marching feet and he heard a voice calling cadence, and the sound was like the echo of a memory. He wondered what weary outfit could be on the move through the still of the night.

He leaped out of his sack and ran to the door. There they were! The first rank came marching out of the shadows and into the moonlight, and then the next rank, and the next, their step firm but effortless as on they came, moving steadily forward—and his eyes rounded in awe at the sight of them!

Striding shoulder-to-shoulder through the luminous night, they seemed to be parading out of eternity. Battered helmets, gray with age, cast shadows over their features, giving them all a sameness. But their eyes burned through the shadows—eyes alight with a kind of holy esprit-de-corps, uniting the marchers in an ageless, invincible brotherhood. Their faded dungarees hung in tatters, but they were proud uniforms. And he looked at the field shoes and he saw that they were old and worn.

They must have marched many miles, he thought.

They've marched around the world, and they're marching around again!

He looked around, startled, but saw no one.

TURN PAGE

GLORY PLATOON (cont.)

Don't be trightened.

Where are you? I can't see you.

He turned back to the marchers. I was looking at the boondockers, he whispered. The soft old boondockers.

They've seen duty, those boondockers. They've boxed the compass with their marching to the North and South and East and West. They've left the seep of salt water and the sudden burn of sand. They've banged over irontrozen ground and tracked through ditted snow. They've known the scull of mountain rocks and the squishy suck of the swamp. They've carried men over the face of the earth, those shoes, and every step of the way for freedom.

He listened to the words dropping one-by-one into his thoughts, like pebbles into a pool. The way you speak, he said, is like a kind of poetry.

It's just the rhythm of the march.

The steady cadence of the march.

Those men out there, how long have they been marching?

Their marching can't be measured in time. They're out of yesterday, headed into tomorrow.

But don't they ever stop? Don't they ever take a break?

Well—let's say they pause here and there. They paused at the Woods and they paused at the Chateau and when they reached the 'Canal, they paused a while there too. And at places before that, and at places after, and they'll pause again when they have to. A few moments here and there. A few moments in eternity, that is. But always they move on again.

He watched them passing by, rank after rank through the shining night, and he was puzzled. What outfit is it, he asked, and where have they come from?

It's a platoon of Marines, and they've come from everywhere.

A platoon? Just a platoon? But look at them, how many there are! What kind of a platoon can it be?

Oh, it's a platoon all right, but a very special kind of platoon. In this platoon you'll find everyone who has ever known the ache and sweat of training, and the strength that can grow in a man

Then they're Boots?

In a way. You see, they're the memory of Boots. Boots that were, and Boots that will be. There are generals in that platon, and privates, and all the grades between, and it's an everlasting outfit. They call it the Glory Platoon.

The Glory Platoon! He looked at them swinging by, and he could see the unconquerable spirit of the platoon, and he knew the name was right.

And then, as he watched, he saw a strangely familiar figure in the ranks. He looked closely, and as the figure emerged into the full light of the moon he suddenly gasped in astonishment.

That one! he cried. The one passing now! It's . . . It's . . .

Are you so surprised to find yourself marching in that immortal assembly?

Then it's really me? Me? I'm in the Glory Platoon?

The moment you put on your hard new shoes and took your place in rank for the first time, you became a candidate for the Glory Platoon, with an honor to share, and a responsibility. And along with all the others you'll go marching into history.

The words seemed to kindle a flame in his heart. And when he spoke, there was a ring of new pride in his voice.

How long will we be marching together? he asked. We of the Glory Platoon?

As long as there is darkness in the world, the Glory Platoon will be arrayed against it. And as long as truth and treedom are worth detending, the Glory Platoon will be on hand for the job. That's how long you'll be marching, you of the Glory Platoon. And there are worse things than doing a good duty.

As the voice finished speaking, the last of the ranks swept by and marched away until they vanished into the moon-haze. And the rhythm of the march faded until it was gone.

And all was still.

"All right you guys, HIT THE DECK!"

The Drill Instructor's roar ripped the veil of sleep, and the sights and sounds of the new day poured in through the rent. The Fourth Training Day.

He sat up and yawned mightily, blinking against the light of the bare electric bulbs hanging from the rafters. Remnants of the dream hovered in his mind and he glanced quickly toward an open window. But the moonlight was gone and a black velvet square of pre-dawn darkness filled the window. And he listened carefully, but the soft morning breeze was the only sound outside.

His gaze swept down along the two orderly rows of green-blanketed sacks. Most of the platoon was getting up, grumbling sleepily, but a few here and there lay still, clinging tenaciously to the last few seconds of precious sleep.

"All right let's go, let's go! HIT THE DECK!"

He swung his legs over the side of his sack and started to reach for his socks . . . then stopped short, his hand arrested in mid-air by what he saw. For there on the floor, in place of the new field shoes he had painfully removed the night before, stood a pair of old boondockers, snub-nosed and dark. He picked one up and turned it over and over in his hands, wonderingly, kneading the soft leather with his thumbs.

The peach-fuzz youngster in the adjoining sack paused in his dressing and leaned over, peering at the old shoes. "Hey." he said, "where'd you get those?"

"I don't know," he said slowly.
"They were there when I woke up." He
put his foot against the shoe, sole to
sole. It was a good fit.

The Kid laughed. "I'll bet some guy from another platoon swapped with you during the night."

"Maybe." He bent the pliable shoe almost double. "I don't know . . ."

The Kid glanced down at his own shoes, then back again. "Say, how'd you like to swap with me? We take about the same size."

"No, thanks," he said. "I don't think so."

He thrust his foot into the shoe and flexed his toes. The soft leather rippled with the movement.

"Boy!" The Kid exclaimed wistfully.
"I'll bet you could march forever in those things!"

He looked up at the Kid and smiled, and there was peace in the smile—and pride.

"Maybe I will," he said softly. Maybe I will . . ." END



Warines

Edited by SSgt. Henry J. McCann

"The New Breed"

All royalties from Andrew Geer's book, "The New Breed," will be contributed to the First Marine Division Education Fund for the children of Marines. "The New Breed," a story of U.S. Marines in Korea, will be published by Harper & Brothers on November 10.

In collecting data for his book, Mr. Geer had access to the complete file of Marine combat reports, in addition to the first hand information he picked up as an active Marine field officer in Korea during 1950-51. He writes, "The story of the Marines in Korea is the story of men who fought the fight and won the battles; in this book the privates, the corporals, sergeants, and lieutenants write the dispatches."

Harper News

Water-Proof Transit

The Third Division is the first Marine Corps organization to be equipped with the new, fully waterproofed, cushionseated M-38 Jeeps and M-34 trucks. Both new vehicles have the advantages of a 24-volt electrical system replacing the 6-volt systems, complete waterproofing which allows them to travel in at least six feet of water, and new vacuum windshield wipers.

The addition of larger flotation tires is another important improvement on both the Jeep and the truck. If these vehicles become stalled in soft sand, their tires can be safely deflated to increase traction.

PIO, 3d MerDiv Comp Pendleton, Calif

Boot Camps

Master Sergeant Donald H. Crawford is one Marine who could take either side when the old argument comes up about which boot camp is the rougher. He went through both of them.

Crawford, presently stationed at Headquarters. Midwestern Recruiting Area, St. Louis, Mo., received eight weeks of boot training at Parris Island in 1933, then he was transferred to San Diego for the last two weeks of training.

Crawford enlisted in the Marine Corps at New Orleans and was sent to P.I. for recruit training. Two months later a shortage of personnel on the West Coast caused the Marine Corps to transfer some of the boots to San Diego.

Which boot camp does he think is the rougher? Crawford isn't committing himself.

> MSqt. Robert Crabb, USMC TURN PAGE



President Harry S. Truman receives first sheet of new postage stamps which honor women in the

Armed Forces. Women representing four services help display stamps during White House ceremony

Medal For A Patriot

The Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to the late Pfc Edward Gomez recently at a combined religious and military ceremony in the church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Omaha, Nebraska. The Medal was presented to Pfc Gomez's mother by Brigadier General Verne J. McCaul, then Commanding, Marine Air Reserve Training,

Gomez received the nation's highest award for smothering a grenade with his body to save his buddies during a patrol action in Korea. For some unexplainable reason he had felt that death was near. He wrote the following letter to his mother before going out on his last patrol:

"Dearest Mom,

"I am writing this on the possibility that I may die in this next assault. You will hear about it before getting this letter and I hope you don't take it too hard. I am not sorry I died, because I died fighting for my country and that's the Number One thing in everyone's life, to keep his home and country from being won over by such things as communism. I want you to know and believe what I say.

"I am very proud to have done what little I have done to keep my honor free . . . be proud of



Iris Anne Fitch, "Miss Washington, 1952," gets unanimous approval of VMF-321 crewmen at Anacostia Naval Air Station, Washington, D. C.

me, Mom, because even though I'm scared now, I know what I'm doing is worth it.

"Tell Dad I died like the man he wanted me to be. I hope this doesn't break your heart, Mom. I love you.

"The kids, remind them of me once in awhile and never forget, kids, fight only for what you believe in . . . that's what I'm fighting for.

'All my undying love.

Babe"

Following the presentation, the Medal was blessed and a special Mass was conducted in honor of the Marine whose gallantry and patriotism will be forever recorded in the pages of his letter.

Maj. Nephi Pratt. USNAS, Glenview, 111,

Mothers And Fathers

In Pittsburgh, Pa. a group of Marine parents have organized for the purpose of helping other Marines and their families. The organization is called the "Fathers and Mothers Marine Corps."



Brig. Gen. Verne McCaul gives Medal of Honor to the parents of Marine hero, Pfc Edward Gomez



Eight thousand persons bow their heads during the dedication ceremony of PI's Iwo flag raising statue

The Corps' history dates back to 1942 when five fathers of Marines formed a non-profit organization in order to help members of the Armed Forces. About a year later two mothers of Marines believed that they, too, could help their "sons in green" by forming a club for mothers of Marines. They contacted the local recruiting station and learned that the Pittsburgh fathers group had become inactive. They were told that it might be possible to adopt the Marine Fathers' charter, but after meeting with the fathers it was agreed that the two groups should combine. A few changes were made in the old charter and a new one was issued to the Fathers and Mothers Marine Corps.

Today the organization numbers 180 fathers, mothers and guardians of Marines. Its members work in Pittsburgh's Canteen and the Veterans Hospital at Aspinwall, Pa. They send playing cards, cigarettes, and birthday and Christmas gifts to Pittsburgh's sons and daughters serving in the Marine Corps in all parts of the world.

Marine Diplomat

When Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, was in the meeting room of the Australia-New Zealand-United States Conference, held recently at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, T. H. he spoke with diplomats of the great Pacific powers. But when he wanted to relax, he talked to "Murphy."

Murphy is the nickname Mr. Acheson gave Corporal Mervin Beadle, a life-guard at the Officers' Club Swimming Pool. Murphy and the Secretary of State swam together every morning from 0725 to 0755, in accord with the diplomat's crowded schedule.

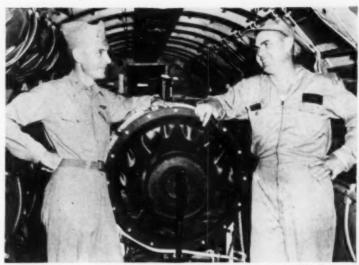
The Secretary and Mrs. Acheson often chatted with Murphy, the only Marine permitted in the area which had been set aside for the diplomats.

World affairs were forgotten during the pool-side chats with Mr. Acheson. "We just sat around and talked about Kaneohe, the islands and the Marine Corps," Beadle said.

Murphy took his acquaintance with the Achesons calmly, but he was "shook" on at least one occasion.

The corporal, a photo bug, wanted some shots of the celebrities, and Mr. Acheson obligingly posed for him and arranged for several other pictures. When the lifeguard had finished snapping his photos he found the film roll still showed Number One—a quadruple exposure. The Secretary herded the diplomats back to the pool and Murphy took his pictures again.

Sqt. Maurice Brown PIO, MCAS Kaneohe Bay, T. H. END



Maj. E. K. Griswold (left) and Capt. J. Shank are set for takeoff...
They flew three iron lungs from Cherry Point to polio-stricken Iowa



Marilynne Novak of Chicago, Ill., is a "plane jane." She was awarded the title, "Miss VMF-543, 1952," by members of the Reserve squadron

DATELINE . . .

Edited by SSgt. John P. McConnell



The next paragraph gave Ball a chance to relax. It began, "Other than that there is little news"
PIO. HOMC

Return Engagement

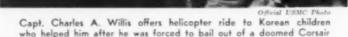
The Marine section chief whose artillery piece fired the first round when the Marines arrived in Korea also had the honor of firing round number 1.500,000 at Communist positions. He is Staff Sergeant Thelbert M. Tant, a Texan.

Tant arrived in Korea in August, 1950, with the First Marine Brigade. The UN forces in Korea had been pushed south to the Pusan perimeter by the North Koreans and the Brigade was rushed into defensive positions on the perimeter.

His gun fired the registration rounds which sighted in the fire for the Marine battery.

Tant served with the Brigade until it was absorbed by the First Marine Division for the assault at Inchon, September 15, 1950. This assault flanked the enemy and paved the way for the UN push to the northernmost border of Korea.

He was also with the Division at the



Letter From Home

Mail from home has always been a big morale booster on the fighting fronts. Korea is no exception. Master Sergeant Donald F. Ball's wife sent him a letter which contained a maximum of reserve and probably the understatement of the month.

It read, "We had a very bad storm last night. It took the picture window out of the living room and part of the shingles off the roof. The draperies and venetian blinds are ruined and the



at Reds in 1950. He fired the 1,500,000th in 1952

SSqt. T. Tant fired first Marine artillery round



Official USMC Photo

Pfc John Staffieri, 17 and too young for combat, packs his seabag in Korea prior to Japan transfer

Chosin Reservoir when it was struck by the Chinese offensive in November, 1950. During the Division's epic withdrawal to the sea at Hamhung, Tant served as a rifleman.

After returning to the States in March, 1951, Tant was transferred to Quantico where he served with the Special Training Regiment at Marine Corps Schools.

In September of the same year he wrote to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, requesting that he be sent back to Korea. His request was approved and he returned to Korea in November.

Tant was assigned to the same battalion of the Marine artillery regiment in which he had served during his first tour in Korea. His selection to pull the lanyard on the 1,500,000th round was only natural.

"What are you going to do with a guy who serves over here for one full tour, volunteers for another, and then extends for an additional three months!" exclaimed one of the officers.

The Division Commanding General congratulated, Tant and presented him with the shell casing of the historic round.

Lf. Frank Goss, 1st MarDiv

Too Young

"Too young for combat" is the verdict passed by the Corps in the case of 17year-old Pfc John P. Staffieri who has been serving close to the front lines in Korea.

Despite the young Marine's heated protests he was transferred out of the combet zone to Japan in line with Marine Corps policy which says that Marines under 18 years of age will not be placed in combat.

"Why can't I stay here?" Staffieri complained as he packed his seabag.

"I'd much rather be going up on the front lines . . . that's why I joined the Corps."

Staffieri wanted to join the Corps on his 14th birthday but, fearing that he didn't weigh enough to suit the Marines, he somehow talked his way into the Navy. He cleared boot camp and a Caribbean cruise before the Navy sent him home.

He joined the Marine Corps in July, 1951, when he was 16—one year under the age limit. It was a year later before the Corps found out his true age. He's old enough to stay now, but not in

PIO, 1st MarDiv

Bazooka Bonanza

Much has been said about sniping at the enemy with rifles and machine guns, but Easy Company, 1st Marines, has gone a step further. The men have taken to sniping with a 3.5 rocket launcher. And it's been highly successful according to Captain Stanley Moak, company compander.

"Sniping with rifles is effective against the Reds," Capt. Moak explained, "but our 3.5s have been going into bunkers and blowing 'em out."

The experiment became necessary when the company's light mortars failed to penetrate bunker roofs and artillery seemed to be an expensive way of doing the job.

"Besides," the skipper declared, "it takes up valuable time going through channels to call in artillery when the occasion demands prompt attention. Good gunners can fire rockets successfully at targets almost 900 yards away."

PIO, 1st MarDiv



Photo by Lt. Lee Smit

Deathrattlers Squadron pilots display "Journeyman Railcutters" union cards which they earned after "workin" on" North Korean railroads



Photo by MSgt, F. Hale

CPO Russell Kuhn (foreground) sets up at advanced Marine airbase to photograph new Navy-Marine Corps production, "I Am A Casualty"

Good Book

A young Marine, spending his first night at a forward air base in Korea, read intently under the flickering light of his tent lamp.

After several hours he walked away, leaving the book on his bunk. A curious buddy, eager to find out what had been holding his friend's attention, picked it up. The title: "How To Be Happy Though Drafted."

PIO, HOMO

Happy Birthday, Corporal

Corporal George A. Donlan's birthday cake got to Korea, but it took the help of an Army colonel, the American Red Cross, and his fiancee.

It happened this way: Miss Gladys Felton of Nyack, N. Y., whom Donlan hopes to marry, called her uncle. Lieutenant Colonel E. N. Fitzgerald in Japan, who bought the cake and sent it to Charles A. DeKlyen, Red Cross Field Director for the First Marine Division in Korea.

DeKlyen had it delivered to Donlan in time for his 20th birthday anniversary.

PIO. HOMO

Fabulous Freeman

A heavy Communist probe was beaten off recently as a result of action by a young Marine pilot on a night closeair-support mission.

Although the exact location of the enemy push was not revealed, credit for forcing the enemy withdrawal was given to Captain John G. Freeman, a Corsair pilot with the night-fighter squadron of the First Marine Air Wing.

The controller radioed word that the bombing and strafing runs were so effective that the enemy was pulling out.

"I could see them moving up," said Freeman after he returned from the mission.

"They had a pretty heavy concentration of troops and equipment, but after I made my last run they retreated in general confusion."

PIO, FMAW

Squatters' Rights

The Gunny was making his usual morning tour of the defensive perimeter when he stopped short in his tracks.

What he saw could have been his imagination—but, then again, it might not have been. He rubbed his eyes and took a second look. No, it wasn't his imagination.

He turned around and returned to the company commander to report his findings. The Gunny's story seemed a bit absurd, so the Old Man decided to take a look at the situation himself.

When he reached the spot, the company commander peered around a bush and, sure enough, the Gunny had been telling the truth.

A Chinese patrol had set up a machine gun on top of one of the Marine bunkers. They thought they had found a spot, during the night, where they could keep a close watch on the valley below.

A short BAR burst was enough to convince the enemy crew that they should give up.

The Reds never did figure out how the Marines had sneaked in during the night and dug a bunker right underneath them!

PIO, 1st MarDiv

Ten Percenter

"It's going to crash, it's on fire!" screamed a newly arrived sergeant as he watched a helicopter swoop low over the 5th Marines.

The sergeant had been standing near his tent as the 'copter lurched up the valley. When he saw a stream of smoke coming from the nose of the aircraft, he took off, falling and stumbling over rocks as he yelled for the pilot to land.

Another Marine finally caught up with the sergeant and convinced him that everything was all right.

Red-faced, the sergeant returned to

"Why don't you guys pass the word to us replacements?" he moaned. "How was I to know that 'copter was only spraying DDT?"

PIO, Ist MarDiv

Stoplight Needed

Although Captain Archibald M. Mann, Jr., hasn't received a traffic summons for his Korean flying, he's keeping his fingers crossed.

When he landed his light observation plane at a forward airstrip, the captain got a surprise; in the middle of the landing field, where a dirt road crossed the strip, stood a military policeman. He even had a traffic whistle.

The MP signaled the trucks to stop, then blew his whistle and motioned for the pilot to complete his landing.

Maj. T. J. Saxton PIO, FMAW END



SHOULDER ARMS

Written and Illustrated by Roger Marsh



1. (Upper) The British Tower or Colonial hands. About caliber .75. Brown Bess service musket of the service into Colonial service. Others service in the Revolution. were captured and returned to use in

(Lower) A Charleville French serv-Revolutionary War period. Many of ice musket of the 1777 pattern. This these were carried by former British- type of arm, like earlier French serv-Colonial service men from the King's ice muskets, is known to have seen



musket patterns. Most of these were period. Like most service arms of the about caliber .70 and were patterned day, they were smooth bores.

2. Various Committees of Safety after the British service musket of the



1717 to 1763, were imported during the were branded "U.S." or "U. States."

3. Imported French musket, prob- Revolutionary War. Calibers varied ably the Pattern of 1754. Some 80,000 from the 17.5-mm, of the 1717 to the of these French muskets, patterns of 17.1-mm. of the 1763. Most of these



4. The U.S. Musket, Model of 1795. actually done to some 15,000. After patterned after the French service the debatable virtues of this experimusket of 1763 (Charleville) pattern. Caliber about .69-and a smooth bore. Made from 1795 to 1903. This one is noteworthy as the subject of an experiment by Secretary of War McHenry, who ordered that the bayonet be brazed length. to the muzzle of the arm. This was

ment were closely examined, the idea was dropped, and the bayonets were removed by lopping off the muzzle end of the barrel. Unfortunately, the barrels were not all cut to the same



of the period 1837-39. Although not some arms of this type actually did generally issued, a few were purchased figure unofficially in events of the and saw service in the Seminole War: Mexican War.

5. Colt (Paterson) Revolving Rifles | contemporaneous accounts indicate that

HEN THE AMERICAN Colonies set up their recruiting program for the War of Independence, they smiled happily upon volunteers who turned up with their own weapons. No one had dreamed up the practice of neat rifle stacking, so it didn't matter whether the recruits were armed with sporting rifles, imported from Europe, Kentucky (Pennsylvania) rifles, pistols or other arms of American make or various French or British military muskets. It is doubtful whether anyone appreciated the fact that the Army was going to war with "custom-made" weapons!

Evidently, when the Revolution got under way, it became apparent that the wild assortment of "custom" pieces in the hands of the Continental Army was a hazard. The problem was deliberated by "Committees of Safety" in the various colonies, especially Massachusetts and alleviated when the committees sanctioned the manufacture of various type arms by selected gun-makers. Most of these "official" weapons were patterned after the British Tower (Brown Bess) muskets or the French service muskets.

From 1776 to 1781 the Continental government purchased large numbers of French muskets whose design dated back to 1754. This government property, along with most arms purchased after 1777, was marked U.S. or U. States. It would appear that the "midnight requisition" was in vogue, even in those days.

Research and authoritative publications have made it comparatively easy to trace the development of service arms used by the land forces of the United States but the weapons of the Navy and Marine Corps are a trifle more elusive. To some extent, the long shoulder weapon was almost a stepchild at sea. Pistols and blunderbusses. cutlasses or other sharp edged weapons and pikes served as individual weapons. but only a few rifles were used by Marines up in the maintop for sniping at the helmsman and officers of the other ship and trading shots with marksmen in the other vessel's crosstrees.

In the period of 1795-1800, the United States ordered flint locks from the British Ketland firm. Several transactions are recorded involving these locks and their use in American-made weapons. One of the orders, in 1797,

mentions the fact that 180 muskets were to be made for Marines and that a Lieutenant McRea was to supervise their manufacture.

The attitude of Post-Revolutionary U.S. armory officials was indifferent to individual arms for the Navy. In 1815 the government was somewhat perplexed about a surplus of Model 1795 muskets which had been disapproved because somebody had ordered the bayonets permanently attached to the barrels by brazing. In order to alter this modification, the barrels were sawed off carelessly at about 33 inches. When the job was half finished a letter, signed by Roswell Lee, Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, inquired about the disposition of these partially converted arms. It read, in part: ' whether with or without bayonet, I think they might answer some purpose for the Navy."

These few exceptions indicate the difficulty of positively classifying any of the earlier weapons as Navy arms. However, two excellent examples are the Special Navy Musketoon and the so called Whitney Navy Musket of about 1842. Claude E. Fuller, a weapons authority, explains that the arm lacks sling swivels, not required for Navy service. The Whitney Navy Musket is a percussion-lock arm (some are flint) similar to the 1822 E. Whitney musket-and is identified tentatively as a Navy or Marine Corps arm because of the peculiar swell of the buttplate above the heel of the stock.

With the invention of the Hall breechloading flintlock in 1811 and its adoption into the U.S. service in 1819 the era of the muzzle-loader was drawing to a close. The new era brought a deluge of devices from hopeful inventors who saw a chance to revolutionize the world's armaments, gain fame and line their own pockets.

The Navy took a progressive attitude toward these new arms, frequently purchasing lots of them for issue and service. Mostly they made wise decisions, but sometimes official inertia and failure to increase the small initial order cancelled out the potential advance. Sometimes they got clinkers.

In any case, the Navy and Marine Corps have continued the policy of testing most of the weapons of merit which have appeared. Their tests of the Johnson and Winchester autoloaders in 1940 are good examples.

Not all of the weapons shown in this pictorial outline of Navy and Marine Corps shoulder arms of the last 177 years are "official," largely because the definition of that word was vague in the early days, and gaps in history are no easier to fill in the gun world than they are anywhere else!

That's most of the story to date.



Jenks rifled carbine of 1845-46 were known. The arm was operated by pullamong the earliest breechloaders in ing up and back on a lever at the top U.S. service and were quite possibly the first breechloaders purchased for the Navy. These arms are caliber .54. A smooth bore .54 carbine and a rifled stead of down from above.

6. The Jenks rifle of 1838-39 and the carbine with added "tape lock" are of the grip. The most interesting point about this arm was its mule-car hammer which swung in from the side in-



7. (Upper) The Whitney Navy mus- may be of earlier pattern. ket. 1840-42, about caliber .69. Tentatively identified as Navy, probably Marine Corps, because of the odd buttplate. This is a cap-lock: some of these are found as unaltered flintlocks and

(Lower) The so-called "Special Navy Musketoon" of 1842, caliber .54, tentatively identified as a Navy arm because of the absence of sling swivels.



caliber .54. The breechblock is pivoted nipple as the block is operated. The in the middle, operation of the hand lever swinging down the rear of the into the loading chamber in the block breechblock and lifting the front of it when the action is open: closing the to expose the loading orifice. A tubular action brings the loaded chamber into magazine in the stock holds percussion line with the bore.

8. The Perry Navy rifled carbine. caps which are automatically fed to the "cartridge"-paper or linen-is shoved



This one is a converted 1841 rifle; sev- Navy use, had tinned barrels,

9. The Merrill firearms, whose action | eral other conversions exist. The U.S. somewhat resembled the Jenks, were bought several hundred Merrill rifles usually conversions of existing arms. in 1862 and 1863; some of these, for



times known as the Plymouth rifle, caliber .69, U.S. proofmarked, dated with the Dahlgren bayonet, 1863 and carrying the anchor Navy

10. The muzzle-loading arm, some- mark, was made by Eli Whitney. Arm is sighted to 1000 yards. Shown here

The M1 rifle may be replaced within a few years by some arm giving a choice of full-automatic or semi-automatic fire, using the new short cartridge and having large magazine capacity. The carbine, having proved to be somewhat delicate in service and using a cartridge considerably weaker than might be desired, may eventually be relegated to second-line service

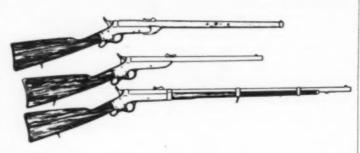
SHOULDER ARMS (cont.)

11. The Sharps and Hankins rifles and carbines were made for a relatively short time; the firm of Sharps and Hankins existed from 1862 to about 1866.

(Top) The Sharps and Hankins Navy carbine with leather-covered barrel.

(Middle) A short Sharps and Hankins Navy carbine with tinned barrel.

(Bottom) The full-length Sharps and Hankins rifle. These arms all used a caliber .56 rimfire cartridge. Pressure on a catch inside the rear loop of the action lever permitted the lever to be swung down and forward, unlocking and moving the barrel forward in tracks in the frame, leaving the fired case hanging up on an extractor attached to the standing breech.





12. The Remington (rollingblock) breechloading Navy rifle of 1870, caliber .50, center-fire. When the hammer was drawn back it permitted the rolling breechblock to be pulled back and down, extracting the fired case and exposing the chamber for reloading. This arm was provided with a .22 auxiliary chamber device for small-caliber target practice on shipboard.

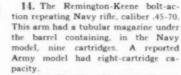
13. The Hotchkiss bolt-action, repeating Navy rifle, Model 1879, caliber .45-70. Has a five-cartridge tubular magazine in the butt. The arm is operated like any conventional bolt-action. However, in keeping with design practice of the period, the magazine was provided with a cut-off which enabled the firer to use the arm as a single-shot, keeping the magazine in reserve. This was an interesting idea; it was dropped in the M-1 rifle, whose bloc-clip system is probably the strangest combat device offered in many a year.





15. The Remington-Lee bolt-action, repeating Navy rifle, Model 1882, caliber .45-70. This was one of the first service rifles to use the detachable box magazine—in this case, the six-round capacity box magazine devised by James Lee. In the arm adopted for service the bolt-handle is located behind the receiver bridge as shown in the upper drawing.

In the lower (inset) drawing is shown the Remington-Lee of the type shown in all section drawings of the arm, with the bolt-handle ahead of a split receiver bridge. Since this .45-70 repeater is variously described as the Model of 1880, of 1881 and of 1882, it's scarcely surprising to find one gun in the photograph and another in the section drawing!



(Upper) The Navy Remington-Keene. (Lower) A Remington-Keene service rifle illustrated by Norton in 1880.



16. The 6-mm. Lee Navy straightpull rifle of 1895. This was really an odd one: you hauled straight back and then up on the bolt handle, which cranked the rear end of the bolt up out of its seat in the receiver. When you pulled the bolt back, it traveled about an inch before it picked up the extractor. Further travel of the bolt pulled back the extractor and with it-the Fates willing-the empty case. You had to do it all in one movement, however, in order to get the true benefits of the unique Lee design, because somewhere along the way the extractor turned into the ejector and threw the empty case aside. If you hesitated, all, into the magazine through the it was dropped in favor of the Krag.



arm was loaded with a five-round clip twisted the lock-wire aside and freed charger but contained a lock-wire.

something usually went wrong. The open action, cams in the magazine which looked like the old 1903 rifle the clip from the cartridges. The empty clip fell out the bottom-usually. This When you stuffed the load, clip and arm saw service until about 1900, when



17. The Winchester Model 1895 lever-action, box-magazine, service rifle in 6-mm. Lee caliber reportedly saw some Navy service.

18. When the Navy, about 1900, finally gave up the 1895 Lee, it adopted, necessarily, the .30-40 Krag-Jorgenson service rifle, used by the Army in various forms from 1892. This one had a five-round box magazine set transversely through the stock under the action and loaded through a trapdoor in the right side of the action. It was a fine, dependable rifle with one of the smoothest actions ever built.





19. The old reliable 1903 Springfield. caliber 30-06 (30 Government). A bolt-action, modified Mauser with fiveround box magazine loaded from chargers and equipped with magazine cut-off. A variety of Springfields were used over a period of years and in a great many places, including Guadalcanal

20. The 1936 U.S. semi-automatic rifle, the Garand. Gas-operated, fed from eight-round block-type clip. Modified at intervals after adoption, to correct difficulties which cropped up. Late in World War II a full-auto modification was developed which did not see service. Subsequently the T-20, a fullauto Garand with muzzle-brake and 20-round box magazine, was tried out but not picked up. The various experimentals designed to supplant the M1 and chambered for the new short T-65 cartridge are still "unofficial," too, so the old M1 keeps rolling along.





21. The U.S. Carbine, caliber .30, M1. adopted about 1941. This arm was designed to meet a specification including a weight limit, full- or semi-auto selective fire, magazine capacities up to 50 rounds and the use of the carbine cartridge. The carbine, as adopted, was semi-auto only and had a maximum magazine capacity of 15 rounds. But it used the right cartridge. Latermuch later-the M2 carbine came along complete with selective firing switch and 30-round magazine. END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

and the Paratroopers chimed in and said in effect that there aren't enough Marines fit enough to be in the Paratroopers and that the position of Official Honor Guard, formerly held by the Marines, is now held by the "much more illustrious Army Paratroopers."

I'm now an ex-First Marine Division member, so I'm partial to the Corps. But my questions are; what part did the Seventh play in the fight to the sea and what is this Honor Guard the soldier referred to?

Sincerely yours, Jim Lake 15417 Victory Blvd.

Van Nuys, Calif.

• On November 30, 1950, Major General Edward M. Almond, USA, Commanding General of the X Corps, gave operational control ovar all troops in the reservoir area to Major General O. P. Smith, USMC. This command included remnants of two battalions of the Army's Seventh Division. Just before they pulled away from the reservoir the Marines of the First Marine Division crossed the ice to the east side

of the reservoir to rescue these men of the Army's Seventh Division. They were then formed into a 400-man composite battalion and they lought their way out with the Marines. (These facts come from the Headquarters Historical Section, Headquarters, Marine Corps.) There is nothing to substantiate the claim that the Army's Seventh Division spearheaded the First Marine



Division's withdrawal from the reser-

Sorry, but we've never heard of the Army's "Official Honor Guard."—Ed.

RETRAINING PROMOTION

Gentlemen:

Perhaps you could set me straight on something, or at least set my mind at ease about it.

It concerns the promotion of NCOs who are in a retraining assignment. I have been in a retraining assignment since last December and will not finish it until at least next February. I am told that I cannot be promoted until I complete this retraining assignment. Due to this, there are men who have finished boot training this year who will be Staff Sergeants before I am able to make it. I have also learned that, upon completion of this retraining assignment, I must also take the GMST and TT before I can be promoted but I cannot take these tests while I am in the retraining assignment.

I have known and do know now of other NCOs who have been in this situation, but who have been able to take their tests and have been promoted before completing the retraining assignment, while there are still others, including myself, who cannot. My composite score is plenty high enough now to warrant promotion and I have never so much as had office hours. I do not feel that this is at all fair. I, and I am sure others in the same predicament, know the General Military Subjects as well as the next man.

Name withheld by request

● In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7154 Marine Corps Manual, your retraining assignment is proceeding as it should. However, we suggest that you consult Marine Corps General Order No. 74 for further information. This order designates which schools are required for certain MOSs. In your case, you might rate an MOS—or have one already—which would permit you to take the examinations for promotion before next February.—Ed.



"YOUR FRIEND SEEMS TO BE A WONDERFUL CONVERSATIONALIST MONSIEUR!"

MAIL CALL

[continued from page 13]

Mr. and Mrs. Clair Lindberg, Osco, Illinois, would like to correspond with anyone who served with their son, Corp. Arland D. Lindberg, in the 1st Combat Ser. Group of the 1st Mar. Div., in Korea. Corp. Lindberg was reported missing in action on August 17, 1952.

Sgt. John Baran, Field Medical Trng. Bn., T&R Command, Camp Pendleton, Camp Del Mar, Occanside, Calif., would like to hear from anyone who served with the 3rd Plt., "I" Co., 5th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. during the winter operation at the Chosin Reservoir.

Mrs. Fred Hughes, 2204 Alpha St., National City, Calif., would like to hear from anyone who served with her husband, TSgt. Fred Hughes, in "F" Co., 5th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. Sgt. Hughes was reported killed in action April 24, 1952, in Korea.

SSgt. Ronald D. Aderholdt, MAGS-33, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, % FPO San Francisco, Calif. would like to hear from MSgt. Ralph E. Howard, the former recruiting NCO at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or from anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

Former Marine Clyde W. Reynolds, D5-281 Bayo Vista, Rodeo, Calif., is interested in hearing from anyone knowing the present whereabouts of SSgt. William E. Folsome, who when last heard from was on recruiting duty in Louisville, Ky.

0 0 0

Edward A. McLaughlin, 2005 Milbourne, Flint, Mich., would like to hear from Corp. Kes Pollock, last known to be serving with the PIO section of the 1st Mar. Div., or from anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

Corp. Donald E. Irvin, MABS-14, MAG-14, MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C. would like to hear from a former buddy, Pfc Earl W. Oltman, or from anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

0 0 0

Douglas I. Whan, P. O. Box 66, Whitingham, Vt., wishes to contact anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Pfc Glenn A. Galtere who, when last heard from, was serving with Ser. Detachment, Camp Witiek on Guam.

Mrs. F. G. Peiritsch, 1604 Sandusky Ct., N.S., Pittsburgh, Pa., wishes to hear from anyone having information concerning her husband, SSgt. F. G. (Pete) Peiritsch, who was reported wounded and missing in action December 4, 1950, while serving with "C" Btry., 1st Bn., 11th Marines, 1st Mar. Div. in Korea.

SSgt. David C. Johnson, Hq. Co., 2nd Tank Bn., 2nd Mar. Div., FMF, Camp Lejeune, N. C. would like to hear from SSgt. Richard J. Fisher and/or Sgt. R. M. Granberg who served with him in MGCIS-I in Korea.

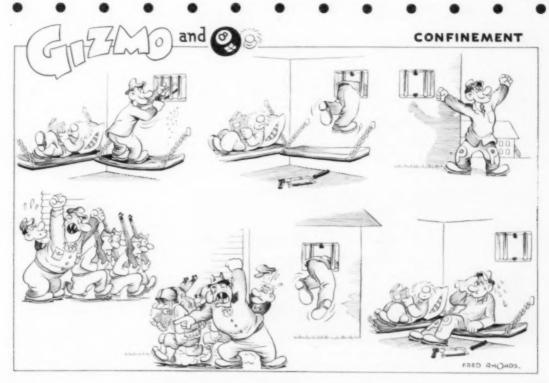
Miss Nanci Lane Smith, % G. O. Lundberg, 656 Beech St., East Lansing, Mich., wishes to contact Corp. Billy R. Dyer, last known to be serving with the 1st Ser, Bn. MT, 1st Mar. Div. in Korea, or anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

Former Marine E. A. Mazurkairtch, 294 Lawrence St., Edwardsville, Pa., would like to hear from Pfcs Al Ingersoll, Hencky Bomhoff and William Groziosa and/or anyone who served with him in "C" Co., 21st Marines, 2nd Mar. Div.

MSgt. Donald Klebes, Marine Corps Recruiting Sub-Station, Post Office Building, Scottsbluff, Nebr., would like to hear from anyone knowing the circumstances surrounding the death of Gunnery Sergeant Robert L. Weininger, who was killed on Saipan in June, 1944.

Sgt. Louis F. Milone, Marine Directory Section, Navy 850, Unit #1, % FPO San Francisco, Calif. would like to hear from Corp. Charles Cotugno who, when last heard from, was serving at Camp Lejeune, N. C., or from anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

TURN PAGE



Sky lines



Edited by SSgt. John P. McConnell

The world's largest and most powerful "human centrifuge"—a machine to subject pilots to extreme gravitational conditions encountered in sonic-speed aircraft—was recently put into operation at the Naval Aviation Medical Acceleration Laboratory, Johnsville, Pa. Nicknamed the "whirligig" it is capable of accelerating from a dead stop to 173 mph in less than seven seconds. It will be used by the Navy to evaluate human tolerance to acceleration and to study the physiological systems which limit the tolerance.

In less than a year after beginning rehabilitation and tooling of a 400,000 sq. ft. factory area at Toledo, Ohio, the country's newest manufacturer of military aircraft landing gears, Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. recently shipped its first set. The landing gears, weighing approximately 2400 pounds, are destined for the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., which is building under subcontract Fairchild C-119 "Flying Buscars" for the Air Force.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will be held at the Hotel Statler in New York in December. "Air Cargo Teams With Air Logistics" will be the dominant theme of the opening day program, according to Robert B. Lea, chairman of the A.S.M.E. aviation division.

0 0 0

Three C-119 "Flying Boxcars" were recently delivered to 'the RCAF at bases in Alberta and Manitoba. The planes took off from the Hagerstown, Md., plant of Fairchild Aircraft Division and marked the first consignment of C-119s built for a foreign country. According to a recent Pentagon release, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have ordered a new type ram jet helicopter for evaluation tests. The new two-place 'copter, named the "Hornet," will be built by Hiller Helicopters of Palo Alto, Calif.

Lockheed vice president and chief engineer Hall L. Hibbard reports that Eastern Air Lines' 14 Super Constellations attained an average utilization of approximately ten hours daily during the debut of the new aircraft.

"In the first five months of operation, the Super Constellation fleet set a new pace for large commercial transports," Hibbard said.

Average utilization of modern fourengine transports in domestic airline service is from seven to nine hours daily.

Peatt & Whitney Aircraft will extend its range in the jet field by developing and building ram jet engines for high speed guided missiles, according to an announcement by William P. Gwinn, general manager. P & W is already deeply engaged in turbojet production and development.

The Navy Aircraft Evaluation Board was recently convened at Piasecki Helicopter Corporation, Morton, Pennsylvania. Patterned after the USAF "689 Board," it was the first time this type of Navy inspection team had functioned. A HUP-2 carly production helicopter was inspected by the group. During the rigid inspection of the latest production version of the Navy's shipboard 'copter, items were viewed from the standpoint of safety of flight, good accessibility and ease of maintenance.



SSgt. Robert J. McBride and Corp. Kenneth R. Twigg, Apt. 746-M, Daggett Annex, Barstow, Calif. are interested in contacting Patrick T. Fagan who formerly served with the 7th Marines in Korea.

Mrs. Peter G. Phillips, 3105 Felton St., San Diego, Calif. would like to hear from anyone who served with her hubsand. Corp. Peter G. Phillips, reportedly killed in action while serving with 3rd Bn., 11th Marines in Korea June 5, 1952.

Corp. Joe Pineda, H&S Co., 1st Med. Bn., 1st Mar. Div., FMF. c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif. would like to hear from Pfc Alfred Nunez or from anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

0 0 0

Corp. Ronald Miller, "F" Btry., 3rd Bn., 6th Marine Regiment, c'o FPO New York, N.Y. would like to know the present address of Pic Nancy E. Hanover, formerly stationed at the supply depot in Philadelphia.

Miss Geneva Bay, 3428 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo., would like to contact Pfc Vernon D. Davis, last known to be serving with the 1st Ser. Bn., of the 1st Mar. Div., or anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

Miss Rose Marie Schmiderer, 5022 Florida Ave., New Orleans, La. would like to hear from Pfc Rudolph B. Walker, Jr., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Mr. and Mrs. William Winnington, Sr., 300 Mansion Road, Elmhurst, Wilmington, Del. would like to correspond with anyone who knew, or served, with their son, Pfc William Winnington, in H&S Co. 2nd Bn., 7th Marines in Korea. Pfc Winnington was reported killed in action Dec. 6, 1950.

Former Marine Richard C. Rogers, 89 Lexington Ave., Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. wishes to hear from any of his buddies with whom he served in "F" Co., 2nd Bn., 7th Marines in Korea.

0 0

Pfc Joseph B. McMillan. "C" Co., 1st MT Bn., 1st Mar. Div., FMF, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif. wishes to contact Pfc Charles MacDonald Brown who was a member of Plt. 133, 6th Bn., at Pareis Island boot camp.

Pfc Sid Berman, 4.2 Mortar Co., 5th Marines, 1st Mar. Div., FMF, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif. wishes to contact Pfc Ester Wallis whose last known duty station was Patris Island, S. C., or anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

SSgt. Ricardo Y. Rodriguez, 1812 N. Sabinas St., San Antonio, Texas, wishes to contact SSgt. William Lozier who was stationed aboard the USS Essex in 1950.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 74)



McDonnell twin-jet fighters (F2H-2P Photo Banshee, F2H-3 Banshee and XF-38A Voccoo) make a routine hop over Missouri countryside

CASUALTIES

Marine Corps casualties, dead, missing and wounded released by Marine Corps Headquarters from August 8 to September 8, 1952

DEAD

ALABAMA

PARKER, O., SSqt., Hortsello

ARIZONA

MASTRON, V. D., Pfc, Higley

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA
ASNLEY, E. L., Pic., South Gete
BAGWELL, J. F., 111, Sgt., Long Beach
CHASE, B. H., 2dtr., Son Diege
COLLINS, J. R., Pic., McFarland
FJAER, C. A., HN, Lawndole
GOODLANDER, G. H., Pic., Lynwood
ISLAS, R. M., Corp., Son Francisco
KNOX, M. H., Corp., Paradise
LANGWELL, J. P., Pic., Indio
OLOGUE, J. R., Sgt., Five Points
PHILLIPS, H., Maj., Laguna Beach

COLORADO

HOLLEY, J. C., Sqt., Arvada RUSSELL, J. V., Jr., SSqt., Denver

CONNECTICUT

LEWIS, E. L., Pfc, Stamford

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DeSANTIS, M. A., TSgt.

GEORGIA

NICORA, R. J., Jr., Sqt., Elberton

ILLINOIS

ALLOVICH, R. T., Pfc, Chicage ALVARADO, M. G., Corp., Bive Island CRUZ, R. C., Pfc, Sterling JACK, J. H., Corp., Chicage KRAINOVICH, M., Pfc, Chicage KRAINOVICH, M., Pfc, Chicage POPP, J. F., Corp., Burrington SYPNIEWSKI, S. L., HN, Chicage WOLF, K. F., Pfc, Chicage

EPPERSON, R. L.; Pfc, South Bend GILLAM, J. L., Pfc, Knightstown

IOWA

FRICK, L. A., Sqt., Davenport LAUGHLIN, W., Corp., Osage PUFFER, J. L., Pfc, Cresco

KANSAS

HESSER, R. D., Pvt., Council Grove

KENTUCKY

JOHNSON, B. E., Pfc, Middlesbero KILBURN, J., Pfc, Avawam WOLFE, J. E., HN, Scottsville

LOUISIANA

DEASON, W. R., Pfc, Pithin LeBLANC, H. J., Pfc, Baton Rouge PREJEAN, C. C., Pvt., Cutoff STEVENS, C. O., Jr., Pfc, Ida

MASSACHUSETTS

BALBOHI, H. W., Pfc, Wollesley Hills HANIGAN, J. E., 2dt., Brockfield HUBBARD, T. A., 2dt., South Notick LANDRY, T. P., Jr., Sqt., Baston LEE, L. J., Pfc, South Boston McGONAGLE, P. T., Corp., Hoverhill

MICHIGAN

ARNOT, R. W., Corp., Wayne

BAKER, J. D., TSqt., Clifford FACCHINI, A., Pfc, Dearborn GOODMAN, D. E., Pfc, Detroit WARLIAMS, L. D., Pfc, Hazel Pork

MISSISSIPPI

SLAUGHTER, J. E., Pfc, Conton

MINNESOTA

MEINZ, R. J., Pfc, Reckville STAFFORD, R. E., Pfc, St. Paul ZERBACH, D., Jr., Pvt., Hugo

FOWLER, S. E. B., Pfc, St. Louis RHODES, P. R., Corp., Bessville YOUNG, J. D., SSgt., Nickman Mills

MONTANA

TAGGART, E. J., Pfc, Plentywood

NEBRASKA

LAMMERS, J. E., Pfc, Hartington

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DESCLOS, R. L., Pfc, Nashua HOBSON, P. N., Jr., Corp., Hampton MAYO, E. A., Jr., Pfc, Concord

NEW JERSEY

MADRESS, G. E., Corp., Paterson

NEW MEXICO

COX, J. C., Pfc, Artesia MARTINEZ, O. G., Pfc, Santa Fe

NEW YORK

NEW YORK
BOUQUIN, A. J., Pfc, Fredenia
DUGGAN, D. J., Pfc, Brooklyn
FRANCOMANO, J. L., Pfc, New York
GARNIER, E. J., Corp., New York
GOLDORF, M. M., Pfc, Brooklyn
MocMILLIN, W. A., Corp., Bolliston Spa
MILLER, R. M., Corp., Webster
MINER, F. W., Corp., Syracuse
PICKWORTH, J. B., Jr., Sgt., Rochester
RILEY, P. I., Corp., Albany
TANSEY, J. G., Corp., Watervilot
TOPOLANCIK, J., Pfc, New York

NORTH CAROLINA

BENNETT, B., Pfc, Greensboro BUNCH, E., Pfc, Smithfield McGINNIS, W. A., Pfc, Gastonia POWE, J. B., Jr., Pfc, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

STENERSON, A. G., Pic, Pork River

BURREY, W. J., Pfc., Daylon
DIER, T. G., Corp., Cleveland
FATICA, D. A., Pfc., Cleveland
GIFFORD, J. B., Maj., Cleveland
Heights
LESTER, E. W., Pfc., Lima Center
NIEPORTE, J. E., Pfc., Canton

OKLAHOMA

AMEY, A. L., Pfc, Shawnee COGER, D. C., Pfc, Solina

PENNSYLVANIA

BRADLEY, G. P., Corp., Lancaster CARPENTER, R. J., Pfc, Plymouth DOATY, R. W., Corp., Birdshore LEWIS, W. W., Pfc, Fettsville MILLER, L. E., Corp Dayton MUTH B. A., Corp., Coplay SABATINO, F. A., Corp., New York

RHODE ISLAND

DRUMMOND, A. E., Pfc, Providence HAZARD, M. C., Pfc, Wokefield

SOUTH DAKOTA

CHRISTIAN, W. E., Pfc, Leola

BARCAK, D. C., Pfc, Shiner
JAIME, A., SSqt., Son Antonio
McCOMBER, R. R., Sqt., Lubbock
VERETT, C. H., Sqt., Rolls
WEST, M. M., Pfc, Groesbeck

UTAH

LOPEZ, P. A., Jr., Pfc, Solt Loke City

VIRGINIA

VALENTINE, E. L., Jr., 2dLt., Lexington

WASHINGTON

COX, F. S., Pfc, Shelton ROSS, A. L., Pfc, Walla Walla STOCKERY, B. G., Pfc, Wapate

WEST VIRGINIA

STIDGER, A. D., Corp. Fairment

BROSSARD, J. C., Pfc, Columbus MERONK, C. S., Pfc, Milwaukee

HAWAII

KONO, R. Y., Corp., Honolulu MACHADO, H. B., Pfc, Honolulu MATTHEW, G. M., Pfc, Honolulu

PUERTO RICO

CRUZ-FIGUERO, R., Pfc. Rio Piedros MARTINEZ-URDAZ, J. R., Pfc. Arecibo ORTIZ-GONZALEZ, G., Pfc. Ponce

WOUNDED

ALABAMA

ARNOLD, R. E., Corp., Warrior
CARVER, O. D., Corp., Montgomery
CONKLE, K. D., Jr., Corp., Round Mountoin
DANIEL, C. L., Jv., Pfc., Goduden
GARRETY, L., Pfc., Fort Payne
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HAYNES, W., Jr., Pfc, New York
MEFFERNAN, T. J., Pfc, New York
MEFFERNAN HEFFERNAN, T. J., Pvt., Fablus ISLAS, T. E., Pfc., Lyen Mountain IZZO, D. A., HN, Mackanicville JEFFERSON, R. L., Pfc., Soethhampton JOHNSON, H. L., HN, Jamestown KELLEY, P. B., Corp., Oydensburg KELLY, R. J., Corp., Ouens Village KELSH, T. F., Zdkt., Staten Island KING, P. T., Pvt., Syracuse ROCHEN, N. M., Jr., Pfc. Brooks ROCHEN, N. M., Jr., Pfc. Brook RONDOGIANIS, N. T., Pfc., Brook KOWALZKY, A., Pfc., New York KURR, R. G., Corp., Brook KONDOGIANIS, N. T., Pfc, Bronk KOWALZKY, A., Pfc, New York KURR, R. G., Corp., Bronx LaMART, R. J., Pfc, Lake Placid LEMAKOS, E. P., Pfc, New York LEWIS, C. W., Pfc, Horseheads LOIR, M. E., Corp., Brooklyn LYNCH, P. J., Pfc, Bronz MARESCA, J. A., Pfc, Br MARESCA, J. A., Pic. Brooklyn
MARTIN, H. A., Spt., Bronx
MARTIN, H. A., Spt., Bronx
MARTIN, H. A., Spt., Bronx
MARTIN, R. H., Pic. Cortland
MASTERSON, J. P., Pic., New York
MAZUR, J. F., Pic., Depew
MCMENEMY, A. J., Spt., Brooklyn
MILLER, D. L., Pic., Brooklyn
MILLER, G. T., Pic., Red Hook
MILLER, L. E., Jr., SSpt., Waverly
MORIARTY, G. W., Spt., Wappingers Folls
MULLIN, R. A., Spt., Woodside
MURPHY, W. E., Corp., Brooklyn
MUTH, R. M., Pic., Aubern
MYERS, R. J., 2dl.t., Dunkirk
NICOSIA, R. C., Pfc, Brooklyn
ORTIZ, J., Corp., Garnerville
PEACOCK, R. J., Ffc, Aubern Pfc. Brooklyn (CONTINUED ON PAGE 78)

"In keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service" Citations and Awards For Service in Korea.



MEDAL OF HONOR

Capt. William E. Barber Sgt. James I. Paynter (Posthumous)

THE NAVY CROSS

LICOL. Franklin B. Nihart
MSgt. Edward Fristock (Posthumaus)
SSgt. Stonley J. Wawrzyniak
Sgt. William B. Loorim (Posthumous)
Corp. John M. Burrett (Posthumous)
Corp. Matthew D. Dukes

SILVER STAR MEDAL

"... for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity against the enemy . . "

"Gold Star in lieu of second award"
Mej. Semuel Joshilho

(First Award)

LtCol. Alfred N. Gordon (Posthumous) 1501s. Rometh W. Honry Pfa Richard W. Morson (Posthumous) Pfa Word Schupbach (Posthumous)

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

". . , for extraordinary achievement in aerial flights . . ."

"Gold Star in lieu of . . . award . . ."
LtCal. Barrell B. Irwin (4th award)
Maj. Jay E. McDosold (4th award)
Capt. Richard C. Browning (1rd award)
Capt. Robries G. Schwarts (3rd award)
Capt. Charles G. Schwarts (3rd award)
1stit. Dale M. Melsberry (3rd award)
1stit. Dale M. Melsberry (3rd award)
Capt. Anold W. Barden (2nd award)
Capt. William M. Beckett (2nd award)
Capt. Old E. Howe (2nd award)
Capt. Benjamin G. Martin (2nd award)
Capt. Benjamin G. Martin (2nd award)
Capt. John W. Sellivan (2nd award)
Capt. Jin H. Yeoger, Jr. (2nd award)
1stit. Thomas J. Cachran (2nd award)

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (First Award)

ktCol. Versee C. Ullinan
Capt. Jack M. DeCamp
Capt. Thomas R. Drinkvater
Capt. John W. Gilbertson
Capt. Hearl M. Gilbertson
Capt. Hearl M. Gilbertson
Capt. John K. Harrich
Capt. John K. Lawson
Capt. Robert J. Leval
Capt. John A. Lough
Capt. John A. Lough
Capt. John A. Lough
Ith. Thomas C. Allen
Ith. Wallace Wassel
Litt. Wallace Wassel
Litt. Wallace Wassel
Litt. Gland C. Riden
Litt. Wallace Massel
Litt. Capt. Litt. Wallace Massel
Litt. Wallace Massel
Litt. Capt. Litt. See R. Marst
MSqt. Be R. Marst

LtCol. Herbert D. Raymond, Jr.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL

"... for heroic conduct ..."
MSqR. Bay 8. Liften
TSqt. Donoid N. Bush
TSqt. John M. Lee, III
SSqt. Jesse Redriquen
Sqt. Lee A. Lusan

LEGION OF MERIT

for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the government of the United States . ." Copt. Nisbelis G. W. Theres

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

"... for meritorious achievement ...'
Col. William Kyle Davesport, Jr.

Col. Russell N. Jordahl Moj. Zadick Collier Capt. Walter I. Thomas 1stkt, Lawrence E. Haines (Posthumous) CWO Russell J. Cummings

CWO Lourence Wilkins

MAIL CALL

[continued from page 70]

TSgt. M. J. Kennamer, 659A, MEMQ, MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C. wishes to hear from Sgt. Realand who, when last heard from, was stationed at the Naval Ammunition Depot, McAllister, Okla., or from anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

Sgt. Patrick B. Dailey, Marine Detachment, USS Tarawa, CV 40, c/o FPO New York, N. Y. would like to hear from Corp. Hiram J. McDaniel whose last known address was Co. "B", Schools Troops, MCS, Quantico, Va.

Sgt. John F. Stoffel, MAMS-33, MAG-33, 1st Marine Air Wing, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif. would like to hear from Corp. Robert A. Gannon, or from anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

Former SSgt. Daniel V. Kikkert, 441 3rd St., Carlstadt, N.J. would like to hear from anyone who served with him on the USS Midway and/or at Parris Island.

SSgt. Michael J. Davis, MTACS-2, 1st Marine Air Wing, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif, would like to hear from his brother, Peter P. Davis, who is believed to be serving with the Reserves in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Former Marine Vernon W. Fox, 15 Vreeland Pl., Clifton, N. J. would like to correspond with anyone who served with Corp. George E. Madress reportedly killed in action Aug. 19, 1952 while serving with the 1st Mar Div. in Korea.

Ann Fadden, 947 William St., Avoca, Pa. would like to correspond with anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Pfc Walter F. Curlee, last known to be serving with the 1st Mar. Div. in Korea.

Edwin A. Neuenschwander, P.O. Box 960, Holiday Center, Cincinnati 1, Ohio, would like to hear from former members of the 15th Signal Company, USMCR, who are interested in holding a reunion this month.

Doris Stickley, 3929 "C" St., S. E., Washington, D. C. would like to hear from SSgt. A. J. Redmond who is believed to be stationed somewhere in California.

Former Marine Jack J. Sireno, 1326 Ave. "C", Galveston, Texas would like to contact ex-Corp. Richard Di Vincintos, formerly of 3rd Bn., 7th Marines and now believed to be living in San Jose, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Lee, Eton College, N. C. wish to correspond with any buddies of their son, Pfc Billy Sam Lee, reportedly killed in action while serving with the 1st Bn., 5th Marines in Korea Aug. 29, 1951.



LEATHERNECK RIFLE WINNERS



GRAND PRIZE WINNER

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal and \$50 Cash

TSgt. Raymond R. Richard—241 Marine Barracks U. S. Naval Base Norfolk 11, Va.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER

Silver Medal and \$50 Cash Sgt. James F. Boone—240 Ist AAA AW Bn Camp Pendleton, Calif.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER

Bronze Medal and \$50 Cash

Sgt. George Maldonado—238 3rd Signal Battalion 3rd Mar Div, FMF Camp Pendleton, Calif.

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTERLY LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THESE PRIZES, ALL WINNERS RECEIVE A FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LEATHERNECK

STAFF NCO's-SGTS	CORPORALS	PFCs-PVTS	RECRUITS
	WINNERS OF GOLD	MEDAL AND \$30 IN CAS	н
236 Sqt John H. Helvey	235 Corp R. A. Clark	234 Pfc A. R. Bailey	233 Pvt R. G. Wolz
Camp Delmar, Calif	2dDiv. Camp Lejeune	Navy 115, FPO, New York	MCRDep, Forris Island
	WINNERS OF SILVER	MEDAL AND \$15 IN CAS	н
236 Sqt J. T. Tobbo	233 Corp M. S. Halada	233 Pfc B. E. Carmichael	232 Pvt F. Reyes
T&R, Comp Pendleton	FMF, Camp Lejeune	MB, Bremerton, Wash.	MCRDep, San Diego
	WINNERS OF BRONZE	MEDAL AND \$15 IN CAS	SH
235 Sqt L. Williams	232 Corp M. H. Waldrop	232 Pfc W. C. Boyd	232 Pvt J. B. Robinson
FMF, FPO, San Fron	MD, USS Pittsburgh	MB, Camp Lejeune	MCRDep, Parris Island
	WINNERS OF	BRONZE MEDALS	
234 Sqt W. P. Casanova	232 Corp F. N. Grillo	232 Pfc F. Bennett, Jr.	232 Pvt L. F. Wilson
FMF, Camp Lejeune	T&R Comp Pendleton	MB, Alameda, Calif	MCRDep, Parris Island
234 MSgt N. B. Pace	231 Corp F. S. Frederico	231 Pfc D. A. Weir	232 Pvt C. R. Short
SupSchBn, Camp Lejeune	MB, Dover, New Jersey	MCRDep, Son Diego	MCRDep, Parris Island
234 Sqt G. Brown	231 Carp W. E. Mallay, Jr.	230 Pfc F. D. Foley	232 Pvt A. F. Guheton
FMF, Comp Lejeune	MCRDep, San Diego	T&R. Comp Del Mar	MCRDep, San Diego
	WINNERS OF LEAT	HERNECK CERTIFICATES	
233 TSqt H. M. Clerk	231 Corp W. E. Blanton	230 Pfc J. J. Alvare	231 Pv1 C. H. Grubb
FMF, Camp Lejeune	T&R. Camp Pendleton	MB, Alameda, Calif	MCRDep, Parris Island
233 TSgt B. C. Taylor	231 Corp J. L. Scott	230 Ptc W. C. Meads	231 Pvt C. M. Wheishel
MB, T.I., San Fran	EngrSchBn, Comp Lojoune	Navy 926, FPO, San Fran	MCRDep, Parris Island
233 Sqt E. W. Kuropatwinski	230 Corp W. R. Bostwick	230 Pfc L. A. Bush	231 Pvt D. P. De Pappa
MD. Mare Island, Valleja	MD, USS Antietam	MCRDep. Parris Island	MCRDep, Parris Island
233 SSgt W. McLaren	230 Corp J. O. Douberley, Jr.	229 Pfc W. R. Wandschneider	230 Pvt P. H. Paschal
MCRDep, Parris Island	MCDefS, San Fran	Navy 128, FPO, San Fran	MCRDep, Parris Island
233 MSqt E. W. Finnell	229 Corp L. B. Berfield	228 Pfc O. D. Lee	230 Pvt N. D. Huff
MCS. Quantico	T&R. Comp Pendicton	MCRDep, Perris Island	MCRDop, Parris Island
233 SSgt R. E. Wimer	228 Corp T. M. Kolb	228 Pfc M. R. Bouldry	230 Pvt W. D. Clyde
Novy 128, FPO, Son Fron	FMF, Norfolk	MD, USS Valley Forge	MCRDop, Son Diego
233 TSqt C. W. Burns	227 Corp R. M. Tynski	227 Pfc R. G. Cummings	230 Pvt R. J. Kneebone
Camp Matthews, Son Diogo	FMF, Comp Lejeune	MCRDep, Parris Island	MCRDep, San Diego
233 SSqt F. G. English	227 Corp P. R. Jensen	226 Pfc A. J. La Faice	230 Pfc R. A. Laut
FMF, Comp Lejeune	FMF, FPO, Son Fron	MCRDep, Parris Island	MCRDep, Parris Island
233 TSgt H. L. Dew	226 Corp M. D. Ramsey	226 Pfc M. L. Crumrine	230 Pvt K. M. Timmerman
Navy 3923, FPO, Son Fron	Camp Matthews, San Diago	MD, USS Pittsburgh	MCRDep, San Diego
232 MSqt L. O. Cummings, Jr.	225 Corp R. L. Boyaton	224 Pfc D. A. Ficke	230 Pvt R. C. Sohm
MCRDep, San Diego	MCRDep, San Diego	MCRDep, Parris Island	MCRDop, Parris Island

FOURTH QUARTERLY COMPETITION IS NOW UNDERWAY - ENTER TODAY

CASAULTIES

[continued from page 73]

PADWORSKI, C., Pvt., Poughkeepsie PELLETTEIRE, N. N., Ptc., Brooklyn POPE, T. E., Corp., Niagero Falls RIGEDOD, H. J., Ptc., Brooklyn RIGE, G. M., Pvt., Huntington SABATINO, F. A., Corp., New York SCHAUDER, J. J., Ptc., Hempstead SCOTY, J. S. Ptc. SCHAUDER, J. J., Pfc, Hempstead SCOTT, J. S., Pvc, Newburg SEIFTS, J. P., SSqt., Poughkeepsie SHERRY, F. E., Pfc, Canadolquo. SPIESS, J. D., Pfc, Brons SPRAGIS, S. M., Pfs, Flushing SWEEY, R. E., Sqt., Belierose TATUM, R., SSqt., Brons TERINO, V. C., Pfc, Syracuse TUMA, G. E., Pfc, New York TURE, J. F., Jr., Sqt., Freedom VANDER CLUTE, R. A., Zdkl., Volley Stream WALSM, R. J., Pfc, New York WATERMAN, A. J., Pfc, Jackson Heights TEATES, N. H., Jr., Corp., Boldwin ZAPRZAL, R. J., Pfc, Buffolo

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA
BLAKE, B. D., Corp., Albermorle
BOITNOTT, J. E., SSgt., Comfort
FUQUAY, N. G., Corp., Yanceyville
GHANT, W. D., Pfc., Wozkow
HINSON, R. B., Corp., Roonoke Rapids
HOLLAR, C. F., Pfc, Mickey
HUSS, R. L., Pfc, Bessemer City
MATTHEWS, J. B., Pfc, Clayton
MITCHELL, H. T., Jr., Zdlt., Asheville
MODDY, D. E., Pfc, Gleaville
NESBIT, C. L., Corp., Pleasant Gorden
PONDEXTER, H. O., Corp., Winston-Sole
POOLE, L. E., Jr., Corp., Zobulen
RICE, T. R., Pfc, Charlotte
WILLIAMS, N., Pfc, Rocky Mount Winston-Sqlem

NORTH DAKOTA

WIEDERRICH, E. R., Pfc, Monongo

OHIO

OHIO

AMOS, J. L., Pfe, Flushing
APLETON, M. M., Pfe, Calumbux
BELL, L. M., Sgt., Cloveland
BOOTH, J. M., Corp., Cincinnati
BURKLE, R. M., Sgt., Cloveland
CARZOO, A. C., Jr., Carp., Youngstown
CASET, J. E., Jr., Ffe, Youngstown
DITMER, M. D., Sgt., Cincinnati
DWYER, R. E., Corp., Greenville
EVERETT, W. L., Pfe, Wickliffe
GUETHLEIN, A. M., 19tl., Cincinnati
MENRY, E. A., Pfe, Taronto
HENSON, W., Pfe, Bethel
HICKERSON, O. M., Pfe, Sidney
HUMPHRIS, T. M., Pfe, Nowtown
LAMM, B. A., Pfe, Anktohula
LEMING, A. C., Pfe, Calumbus
LENHART, S. O., Pfe, Part Clinton
LITTLE, J. A., Pfe, Port Clinton
LITTLE, J. A., Pfe, Port
MANLEY, P. D., Corp., Superior
MARKINS, M. J., Carp., Toledo
MAYNARD, D. G., Pfs, Piketon
Magelly W. J. F., Pfe, Dayton
McGRADY, E. L., Pfe, Cincinnati
MOMR, J. W., Corp., North Collogo Hill
MOMR, J. W., Corp., North Collogo Hill
MOMR, J. W., Corp., North Collogo Hill
MOMR, J. W., Corp., North Collogo Hill McGILYERY, J. P., PYe, Dayron
McGRADY, E. L., PYe, Cincinnoti
MCGRADY, E. L., PYe, Cincinnoti
MOMR, J. W., Corp., North College Hill
MORELAND, H. W., Jr., Pyt., Iroaton
MUDURIAN, M., Pfe, Ahron
OCKER, L. P., Pfe, Talede
OGDEN, P. L., PYe, Rush Run
PATTON, J. G., Jr., PYe, Lakewood
PAYEL, J. H., Pfe, Dolphos
POPE, D. A., HN, Cincinnoti
PRINCE, A., Pfe, Columbus
RITTENHOUSE, G. R., Pfe, Zanexville
ROGERS, K. K., Pfe, West Union
SAYARISE, J., Corp., Lansing
TUCKER, N. A., SSgt., Now Philadelphia
UNGERRICHT, J. D., Corp., Piquo

OKLAHOMA

BOBB, F., MSqt., Oklahama City GREEN, W. G., Corp., Tulsa

GUNNING, R. P., Pfc, Enid HARLIN, J. K., Jr., Corp., Tulsa

OREGON

OREGON

CMAPPELL, J. A., Pfc, Marrisburg

COZAD, W. F., SSgt., Solem

DUFF, J. F., Zeltr., Bend

JOHNSON, C. S., Pvt., Doyton

KRIECK, W. S., Pfc, Portland

MOONEY, N. B., Pfc, Hood River

ORTON, K. W., Sgt., Portland

WRIGHT, M. T., Sgt., Tillamook

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA

BANKO, M. D., Corp., West Pittsburgh
BARES, W. T., Pic., Carp., Connellsville
BATES, W. T., Pic., Philodelphia
BISSELL, J. J. Jr., 2dlk., Pittsburgh
CAMPRELL, L. W., Pfc., Wellsboro
CAPROVIC, E. W., Pfc., Wellsboro
CAPROVIC, E. W., Pfc., Allentown
CASSIDY, J. F., HMZ, Easten
CHRISTMAN, M. J., Capp., Haverford
CISCO, D. A., Sgt., Porkside
COLTERYAMN, R. L., Cecp., Canonsburg
DIORIO, C. D., Pfc., Philodelphia
CEKMAN, G. M., SSgt., Loncaster
FICCO, N. J., Sgt., Coreasburg
FINCH, L. R., Pfc., Philodelphia
MESSINGER, J. E., SSgt., Allentown
KAREIS, P., Pfc. East Pittsburgh
KELLY, J. M., Pfc., Philodelphia
MEFPELING, L. E., Corp., Lancaster
KOPICKI, J., Pfc., Pfilsburgh
KCAINAK, G. J., HN, Donville
KURPEL, A. E., SSgt., West Aliquippa
McCANNEY, J. E., Pfc., Philodelphia
MATERNIA, J. S., Pfc., Philodelphia
MATERNIA, J. S., Pfc., Philodelphia
MERVOSM, S., SSgt., Midland
MOORE, F. O., Jr., Pfc., Philodelphia
LEWIS, W. W., Pfc., Pstsward
SCOTT, W. S., Corp., Williamsport
SCOTT, W. S., Corp., Williamsport
SCOTT, W. S., Corp., Philodelphia
SCORENSEN, W. Corp., Corpon
STERN, C. F., Sgt., Molmes
STRODOSKI, J. R., Pfc., Diction
VOLK, J., HN, Finleyville
VOLKMAN, H. P., Jr., Corp., Erie
WALDRON, J. R., Sgt., MacNall
WASSII, R. E., Sgt., Footdale
ZAZWORSKY, J. D., Pfc, Smithmill

RHODE ISLAND

BURNS, R. M., Ptc., Providence DESROSIERS, A. J., Ptc., Providence GINGRAS, N. L., Ptc., Woonsocket MARTINI, R., Ptc., Providence MONIZ, M., Ptc., Providence MURPHY D. J., Sqt., Providence SEYSTER, J. D., Gorp., Newport

SOUTH CAROLINA

ALLEN, F. M., Pfc, Pocolet Mills CRAFT, W. T., Jr., Pfc, Gilbert CRUMPTON, M. L., Pfc, Seludo DIXON, M. E., Corp., Longley FOLK, J., Pfc, Horloyville GAMBRELL, J., Pfc, Greenville GAMRELL, J., Ptc. Greenville GANTT. L., Ptc. Wagener GARNER, H. D., HMI, Navol Base JOHNSON, F. M., Jr., Tsgh., Stephens LANCASTER, H. M., Corp., Chesnee RAGSDALE, J. E., Jr., Corp., Columbia ROLLINS, A. A., Ptc. Aiken

SOUTH DAKOTA

CLEVELAND, V. E., Pfc, Sumit KING, G., Pfc, Horrison RJELLSEN, M. L., Pfc, Arlington KOPECKY, B. D., Pfc, Westport LUNDBORG, C. P., Pfc, Los Bolt NEIFFER, M. M., Pfc, Long Valley OLSON, R. A., Pfc, Longford

TENNESSEE

CANTRELL, J. W., Pfc, Joelton CANTRELL, J. W., Pfc, Joefton COFFER, J. T., Pfc, Memphis COGBURN, F. C., Pfc, Morryville GLOVER, I., Jr., Pfc, McKenzie GLOVER, I., Jr., Pfc, Chattoneoga JACOBS, G. N., Pfc, Monchester RIRKHAM, D. E., Pfc, Portland LETT, L. E., Corp., Fountain City LUTTRELL, V., TSgt., Memphis MASHBURN, B. J., Sgt., Erwin PARRS, J. E., Pfc. Mulberry PARRISH, C. J., Corp., Henry STANFILL, G., 2dkt., Shelbyville

TEXAS

ALVERSON, C. J., 55gh., Dollas

ANDERSON, E., Carp., Crowell

BLEVINS, B. M., Pfc, Fart Worth

CALDEIRA, A. D., Jr., Carp., Mercedes

CARSTENSEN, C. J., Pfc, Stanton

CASTANEDA, J. M., Jr., Carp., Morcedes

CHAYEZ, R. C., Pfc, San Antonio

CORDOVA, J. B., Corp., Houston

CRAIN, R., Pfc, Groveton

CRAIN, R., Pfc, Groveton

CRAIN, R., Pfc, Foreton

CRAIN, E., M., Sgh. New Brounfels

FELLINGHAM, R. J., Capp., Carpus Christi

FOREMAN, S. D., Pfc, Peint

GARCIA, P. T., Pfc, Freeport

GRIFFIN, J. Pfc, Free

GRIFFIN, J. Pfc, Free

GRIFFIN, J. Pfc, Denison

HOLLINDS WORTH, R. D., Jr., Sgt., Turnsville

JACKSON, N. L., Pfc, Odesso

KINDRED, J. E., Carp., Coolidge

LANE, J. M., Carp., Coolidge

LANE, J. M., Carp., Sundown

NEWLON, S. O., Cerp., Fort Worth

PABADISE, C. A. Pfc, Frankston

PABADISE, C. A. Pfc, Frankston NEWLON, S. O., Corp., Fort Worth
PAGITT, B. J., Pfc, Fronkston
PARADISE, C. A., Pfc, Irving
PARKER, B. L., Pfc, Dollos
PARKER, M. E., Jr., Pfc, San Antonio
PATRICK, R. C., Pfc, Kinwood
PLOWMAN, G. J., Pfc, Boansville
POWELL, J. C., Pfc, Lockhor'
ROBERTS, D. C., Corp., San Benito
ROBERO R. G., Pfc, Yslefa
SALIMG, L. B. Caro Ywe SALING, L. R., Corp., Tye SLOVAK, R. S., Pfc, Abbott SMITH, F. M., Pfc, Houston STANLEY, L. E., Pfc, Buna TAYLOR, L., Pfc, Wharton TOON, H. M., Corp., Grand WIDACKI, A., Pfc, Houston

UTAH

CORDOVA, J. B., Pfc, Tod Pork EOFF, G. N., Pfc, Salt Lake City MORRILL, D., Pfc, Trindell PRATT, J. D., Pfc, Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA

BLAYLOCK R. R., Corp., Mendeta COUNCIL, A. M., Corp., Hampton EYANS, W. B., Corp., Hampton EYANS, W. B., Corp., Hampton GRACE, J. J., Zdt., Frederickshurg HICKS, M. M., Jr., Pfc, Surfolk MARTIN, A. E., Sgt., Roanoke MAY, C. E., Jr., Zdt.t., Bridgewater McPHERSON, M. L., Pfc, South Norfolk MEADS, T. S., Pfc, Portsmouth QUESENBERRY, C. P., SSgt., Centraville ROSEN, G. E. Jr., Pfc, Staunton SILVERS, W. C., Pfc, Norfolk ROSEN, G. E., Jr., Pfc, Steunton SILVERS, W. C., Pfc, Norfolk WHITE, J. A., TSgt. Arlington YUNDT, G. L., 2dLt., Folis Churck

WASHINGTON

ANKER, H. R., Zdlt., Tacoma BALFOUR, P. D., Jr., SSgt., Salkum BRESHEARS, D. C., Pfc, Spokane HERGERT, R. L., Pfc, Bow HERMAN, M., Pfc, Mossyrock HOWE, W. G., Corp., Seattl LEWIS, L. D., Corp., Tacoma

WEST VIRGINIA

BLAKE, R. C., Pfc, Clarksburg CAMP, J. D., SSgt., Ashton CAMP. J. D., SSgt., Ashton
CAUDLE, C. C., Zdit., Welch
CHAFIN, K. R., Ptc., Omor
DEAN, W. C., Ptc., Kopperson
DCLIN, A. R., Corp., Charleston
FISHER, J. L., Ptc., West Liberty
MAXWELL, G. B., Ptc., Hustington
MOUNTS, F., Jr., Ptc., Hustington
MOUNTS, F., Jr., Ptc., Hustington
PERRY, R. J., Ptc., Cyclone
PLANT, R. L., Corp., Ethins
RIGSBY, J. H., Ptc., Hustington
SCOTT, B. J., Ptc., Wor
SMAIL, E. T., Ptc., South Charleston
SWREER, R. E., SSgt., Charleston
YETRICK, R. R., Corp., Shinnston

WISCONSIN

AASEN, J. D. L., Corp., Colfax ANDERSON, C. M., SSqt., La Crosse

BEATTIE, F. W., Pfc, Amberg
BERG, W. M., Corp., Tomahawk
BETZOLD, J. A., Sgt., Milwaukee
BLUM, C. R., Corp., Manroe
BRUHN, F. P., Jr., Corp., Milwaukee
BRUHN, F. P., Jr., Corp., Milwaukee
BRUHN, F. P., Jr., Robeosa
HAASE, G. J., Pfc Waupoca
JINSEN, I. R., Pfc, Neenah
KALLAS, T. G., Corp., Feed Du Loc
KEY, J. L., Sgt., Bagley
KOC, R. J., Corp., Milwaukee
LEFFIN W. J., HM3, Shebayqon
LeMAY, D. G., Pfc, Green Bay
MASANZ, W. F., Pfc, Edgar
MORGAN, E. J., Pfc, Chippewa
PHINNEY, J. R., Pfc, West Allis
SELISSEN, J. R., HM, Green Bay
SKIBINSKI, G. S., Pfc, Milwaukee

HAWAII

FERNANDEZ, J. F., Jr., Pfc, Maui KAMAUNAELE, E. P., Pfc, Honolulu KALEIALOHA, J. K., Pfc, Maui KANEI, J. K., Jr., Pfc, Kauai KANEI, J. K., Jr., Pfc, Kouai KAUALOU, E., Pfc, Honolulu KECAHUNA, R. I. K., Sgt., Honolulu KECIA, O. T., Jr., Corp., Honolulu MORI, F. K., Pfc, Honolulu NAKAGAWA, L. Y., Pfc, Monululu RYAN, D., Pfc, Honolulu VILLEGAS, F. C., Pfc, Moui

IRELAND

O'RIORDAN, J. J., Pfc, Kerry

PUERTO RICO

BAEZ-MOJICA, J., Pfc, Cidra
CANDELARIO-TORRES, W., Pfc, Ponce
CRESPO-CRUZ, A., Pfc, Arecibo
ESCOBAR-ROSARIO, R., Pfc, Manoti
FLORES-HERNANDEZ, A., Pfc, Rie Piedras
GINES-ROSA, M., Pfc, Arecibo
LABOY-COLLAZO, A., Pfc, Pence
LOPEZ-HERNANDEZ, L., Pfc, Camuy
MELEMDEZ-ROSADO, J., Pfc, San Juon
OCASIO-GONZALEZ, A., Pfc, Rie Piedras
REYES-MATOS, V., Pfc, Santurce
RIVERA, R. P., Pfc, Comeria
RIVERA-RIVERA, V. M., Pfc, Humacao
RODRIGUEZ-ORTIZ, E., Pfc, Barronquifas
RODRIGUEZ, D. E. O., Pfc, Yega Baja

MISSING IN ACTION

CALIFORNIA

ELLARS, R. M., Pfc, Salinas LAMBRECHT, P. D., Col., Senta Ana NELSON, F. A., 1stlt., Long Beach NIXON, J. J., TSgt., Dely City ZBELLA, W. E., MSgt., Norwalk

COLORADO

RANDALL, B. W., 2dLt., Denver

CONNECTICUT

IDAHO

ELLARS, R. M., Pfc, Ideho Fells WALLEN, R. E., Corp., Bonners Ferry

INDIANA

FERRELL, K. M., Pfc, South Bend

ILLINOIS

EDWARDS, T. L., Corp., Salem GREEN, J. L., Pfc, Freeport

KENTUCKY

PARRISH, C. W., Pfc, Cynthiana

MISSOURI

CAMERON, L. H., Capt., Kansas City

NEW YORK

BROWN, J. M., 2dLt., Stillwater MANDRA, P. V., Sgt., College Point

PENNSYLVANIA

BELLES, D. F., Corp., Shickshinny

UTAH

MONTOYA, T., Pfc, Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA

MALLOY, R. H., Sgt., Norfolk

TO THE SHORES

[continued from page 43]

the following message to the Bashaw's Governor:

"To His Excellency the Governor of Derna-

Sir:

"I want no territory. With me is advancing the legitimate sovereign of your country. Give us passage through your city and for the supplies we shall need you shall receive fair compensation.

"No difference of religion induces us to shed the blood of harmless men who think little and do nothing. If you are a man of liberal mind you will not balance on the proposition I offer. Hamet Bashaw pledges himself to me that you shall be established in your government. I shall see you tomorrow in a way of your choice."

The Governor replied: "My head or yours."

In the meantime O'Bannon and Mann had been trying to move the two Navy cannons from the small boats. They were successful with one but the second could not be landed.

The signal for the attack was given and the Naval ships began a heavy bombardment on the fortress. O'Bannon deployed his troops and gave the order for the assault. The advancing line was met by a volley of fire from the town and most of the native troops did an about face and ran to the rear. O'Bannon rallied the Greeks around his Marines and with Mann at his side plunged forward in the attack. In the meantime, the Navy bombardment (the Hornet was less than 100 yards from the fort) had driven the defenders from their heavy pieces and O'Bannon and his Marines were able to drive into the main part of the fortress where they turned the enemy weapons on the city.

Private John Whitten was killed; O'Banon, Steward and Thomas were wounded. Thomas and O'Brian were able to carry on despite their wounds. Once the Marines were seen to have gained control of the fortress the Arab troops rallied and joined in the attack.

Eaton was shot through the left wrist. He bound it with a rag and continued to direct the overall attack. O'Bannon and Mann raced to the topmost buttress of Fort Ras el Matriz and hauled down the Bashaw's flag. To the cheers of the Marines and men aboard the naval ships, the first American flag was raised on foreign soil. When the people of the city of Derna saw the American flag on the fort, their loyalty to the Governor quickly changed and he was forced to surrender. Before nightfall Hamet Karamanli had assumed command of the second largest city in his brother's domain. Jubilant over the quick victory. Hamet presented O'Bannon with a sword of strange design.

Before nightfall the city was under control of Eaton's forces and that phase of the attack on the Bashaw's domain was considered closed. Three days later Private Steward died of wounds. O'Bannon waived punishment to the Marines who had lost their brass buttons enroute.

The names of the Marines who accompanied Lt. Presley N. O'Bannon across the North African desert in the Eaton Expedition in 1805 have been unknown for many years. A large file of letters in the archives of the Historical Division, Headquarters Marine Corps, indicates that many fruitless searches have been made over the last 25

Through sheer good fortune the names of the missing men have been discovered and the sources confirmed. For the first time the Marines who accompanied O'Bannon across the desert are listed.

Arthur Campbell (Acting Sergeant)

Pvt. Bernard O'Brian

Pvt. David Thomas (Wounded in action, April 27, 1805)

Pvt. James Owens

Pvt. John Whitten (Killed in action, April 27, 1805)

Pvt. Edward Steward (Died of wounds, May 30, 1805) END

BULLIAIN BOARD

Special Foreign Duty

Applications for assignment to Special Foreign Duty in accordance with CMC Letter DFB-1811-1sp-8 of November 5, 1951, are requested and desired from individuals who possess the qualifications stated in this letter and who also possess language ability in any of the following languages:

Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hebrew or Yiddish, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish or Swedish.

Although a language ability in any of these languages is highly desirable, the contents of this paragraph should not be misinterpreted as being an additional requirement for assignment to Special Foreign Duty.

Bread and Water

According to Marine Corps Bulletin No. 13-52, a number of questions have been posed as to the authority for confinement of personnel on diminished rations or on bread and water as the result of commission of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Confinement on diminished rations or bread and water as a non-judicial punishment is authorized only for enlisted personnel who are attached to or embarked in a vessel. Duration of such confinement may not exceed three consecutive days. (See paragraphs 125 and 131. Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951.)

Confinement on diminished rations or bread and water may be adjudged by summary, special, or general courtsmartial either at sea or on shore stations. Where confinement on bread and water is adjudged, a full ration is required on every fourth day or oftener. Duration of such confinement may not exceed 30 days.

Raincoat Stripes

Pending promulgation of changes to Chapter 49, Marine Corps Manual, male enlisted personnel will wear winter service chevrons and service stripes on the Raincoat M-1950.

Marine Corps Bulletin 15-22 also states that service chevrons and service stripes will be worn in the manner prescribed by paragraph 49157-1 and paragraph 49168-2. Marine Corps Manual.

WW II POW Claims

The War Claims Commission has released its new claims forms for exprisoners of war. Benefits, as provided by Public Law 303, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session, are not to exceed \$1.50 per day for each day American prisoners of war were subjected to inhumane treatment and, or, forced labor by enemy governments during WWII.

Approximately 132,000 veterans are eligible for this benefit, which is not available to former civilian internees or veterans of the Korea campaign. The final date for filing claims under Public Law 303 is April 9, 1953. Survivors of American prisoners of war are eligible for the benefits.

Good Conduct Medals

A change to Paragraph 20154, Marine Corps Manual, provides that Good Conduct Medals and bars will be issued by commanding officers instead of by the Commandant of the Marine Corps as has been the practice heretofore.

Information for field activities relative to the acquisition and accounting for Good Conduct Medals and bars is contained in Marine Corps Supply Bulletin No. 35-52.

Intercept Operator School

Applications for the Airborne Intercept Operator School at Marine Training Group 20, AirFMFLant, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, are desired from male enlisted personnel of the rank of corporal and above. Applicants must meet the eligibility requirements as outlined in Marine Corps Training Bulletin No. 3-50 and Change No. 1 thereto, and Paragraph 7161, Marine Corps Manual.



"Must be one of those Fifth Marines"

f you can't be with your family this Christmas . . .



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